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THE FRONT PAGE

IT IS a familiar observation, but one worth repeating, that nowadays we see and hear too much of nearly all our public men. Their voices are on the radio, they appear in the news reels, their pictures are in the rotogravure sections, their every act is recorded in the press. In a country like the United States there is no doubt that public figures run some danger of the same thing that, since the coming of the radio, often destroys a new popular song in a fortnight.

Such is the sapient observation of Mr. Bruce Bliven in support of an assertion, made in the February *Current History*, that many persons will vote against President Roosevelt "because his personality is beginning to get on their nerves." As a specific observation concerning the American presidential situation, this statement of Mr. Bliven is beyond our criticism, in the sense that we have no means of telling how far the reaction which he describes may have progressed. But of the validity of his general statement, as applied to the holders of most of the conspicuous offices both in the United States and Canada, we think it is incontrovertibly true. And if so, it presents some puzzling problems for the friends of democracy. If it is necessary to do the prima donna act in order to lead a democracy in the right direction, and if at the same time the cost of doing the prima donna act is a rather rapid decline in its effectiveness, what are we going to do in order to ensure a reasonable steadiness of leadership and purpose in democracy's political parties?

SOME CANADIAN CASES

THERE can be little doubt that Mr. Bennett was an example of the fate that Mr. Bliven describes; and it is interesting to conjecture whether some years of the relatively unspectacular duties of the leader of the Opposition (should he intend to serve those years) would enable him to get rid of the results of over-publicity. The Bliven theory should obviously be kept carefully in mind by Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Gerry McGeer, and we rather think that it has already been taken to heart by Mr. Pattullo.

Not all political leaders, of course, have any great infusion of the prima donna quality or are in any danger of getting on the public's nerves as a result of it. No other Dominion Prime Minister has had it since Laurier, and he lived before the radio and the rotogravure, though even he may have felt something of the public's disposition to turn its gaze away from an excess of limelight. The Canadian electorate never tired of Sir Robert Borden. It may tire of Mr. King's policies, but it is not likely to tire of his unobtrusive personality.

How the public of the dictatorship countries manages to put up with the protracted hero-worship of a single figure, in which it is literally drilled by every available organ of communication, is more than we can understand. It seems necessary to assume that the Italians are widely different in temperament from the average North American; and the Germans have a capacity for mysticism which enables them to consider Herr Hitler not as an individual but as the very embodiment of the German Reich. It is this mysticism that enables them to regard any opposition to him as the most atrocious of crimes, where the average Anglo-Saxon feels that a certain amount of opposition to the powers that be is something of a virtue.

THE BONUS SURRENDER

THE passage by Congress, under the shadow of an impending election and against the Presidential veto, of the two-and-a-half billion dollar Soldier's Bonus Bill is more than a threat to the financial stability of the United States. It is a new, and in recent years the most serious, cause for distrusting the ability of the American people to govern themselves safely under democratic institutions; and if Fascism makes any progress in the Republic in the next few years it will be this Bill more than anything else which will be responsible for making serious-minded Americans turn to it with the feeling that the democratic system is unworkable.

The crime, for we can regard it as nothing else, was really committed in two instalments. The first was when Congress several years ago passed a bill providing for an even larger bonus which however was not to be paid until 1945. This action really made the present Bill inevitable, for once the country had admitted an obligation to the soldiers there was no reasonable excuse for deferring its settlement until a great many of them would have passed away.

No sensible person believes that more than an insignificant fraction of this enormous sum will be spent on capital goods of durable value, and will therefore tend to provide business for those industries which alone are seriously in need of it. The great bulk of it will undoubtedly be "blown in" on current luxury expenditures, providing a sudden and excessive stimulation to industries which are already



"BEHIND THE PLOW". A beautiful product of the miniature camera of Dr. Paul Wolfi, the celebrated German photographer, whose work is now being exhibited in this country. (See Front Page, Second Section.)

disproportionately busy. But the economic effect, harmful as it must be, is unimportant compared with the moral effect. The triumph of the bonus lobby is one more evidence, and the most convincing in a long series, that any large and well organized group can despise the United States Treasury at will. And as Mr. Roosevelt said in vetoing the 1935 Bill: "The credit of the United States... cannot ultimately be safe if we engage in a policy of yielding to each and all of the groups that are able to enforce upon the Congress claims for special consideration."

ATTACK ON CONSTITUTION

OUR American neighbors will be celebrating next year the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of their constitution. The celebration may have the useful effect of restoring respect for that document among some classes of citizens who have lately expressed a good deal of disrespect for it, or at least for that portion of it which empowers the Supreme Court to pass upon the constitutionality of the acts of the various legislative bodies. The not unnatural tendency of friends of the New Deal legislation, to be annoyed over recent decisions of the Supreme Court, has been unexpectedly intensified by the language employed by Mr. Justice Stone, author of the minority opinion in the A.A.A. case, ascribing political motives to the majority opinion. Perhaps this is a somewhat unfair way of putting it, for Justice Stone did not say in so many words that he was referring to the majority opinion, and several of the arguments which he denounced are not to be found in that opinion. It is possible therefore that he was criticising parts of the case presented by the advocates of disallowance, rather than the reasons assigned by his fellow judges for declaring the A.A.A. statute null and void. But his language has created a very widespread impression that a minority of the Supreme Court has no faith in the political impartiality of its majority; and such an idea is not conducive to an enhanced popular respect for the institution.

The losing litigant is allowed a certain freedom in the expression of its grievances for a short time after the decision is rendered against him. Secre-

tary Wallace is reported as describing the return of a billion dollars of processing taxes as the greatest legalized steal in American history. It is not, however, the fault of the Supreme Court that the law was so long in coming before them that this enormous sum had already been collected and spent before they could say that it was collected illegally. Denunciation of the Supreme Court, and the pushing of proposals to curb its powers, are not the proper way to regularize legislation which the court holds to be unconstitutional. The proper method is constitutional amendment; and it is very doubtful whether there is enough popular demand for these parts of the A.A.A. which cannot be procured constitutionally at present, to make an amendment movement successful.

POETRY MAGAZINE

THE establishment of the *Canadian Poetry Magazine*, whose first number bears date of January 1936, is an event of major significance in our literary history. Edited by a very well-known poet of strong personal quality in his own verses but of great catholicity in criticism, his name does not appear in the magazine, so perhaps we should not reveal it. It is an entirely serious undertaking which will pursue no other object than the publication of the best available Canadian verse, at the rate of some forty pages per quarter. A very large proportion of the contents of this first issue is good enough to evoke those feelings of delight and gratitude which are the proper response of the poetry lover to good poetry.

Forty-three contributors have provided poems or groups of poems ranging from an eight-line epigram to the six-page revolt against the economic system which comes from Dorothy Livesey and the two page-long pieces of exquisite verbal music from Audrey Alexandra Brown; these two ladies undoubtedly share the honors of the issue, although there are twelve male contributors.

We note that British Columbia provides as many contributors as Ontario, each a full quarter of the total. Quebec in spite of its small English-speaking population goes well.

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THE Federal Parliament will open this week with the booming of guns and the ducking of taxpayers.

The Americans cannot be cowards. They may try to isolate themselves from world war, but look how courageously they face a presidential election.

There is no doubt that the times are out of joint, but we doubt if the proper corrective is the reform of the calendar.

The reluctance of man to achieve Utopia would seem to indicate that he would rather starve to death than be bored to death.

The bitterness between Italy and Ethiopia has gone very deep. Latest advices are to the effect that there will be no exchange of valentines between Mussolini and Haile Selassie.

"Our bruised and battered age, pummelled by fate out of all recognition."—Magazine article. The cauliflower era?

Atrocities are not wholly confined to war, however. There are comic valentines.

Another novel of 1,000 pages, "The Son of Marietta," has just been published. Designed, no doubt, for winter ploughing.

In Soviet Russia, too, we are told, the bewildered moujik goes 'round and around.

Now is the time for some reactionary American dramatist to write a play called, "Waiting for Righty."

Our hilarious Washington correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Roosevelt is thinking of asking the League of Nations to declare an embargo on AI.

There is a chance for some inventor to earn the eternal gratitude of housewives by devising an ash-tray that looks like a rug.

Esther says the drawback to skis is that there's no place to sit down on them.

COLDS ARE FINE

BY P. W. LUCE

IT IS with mixed feelings we learn that success threatens to crown the research work of two misguided British scientists who have been seeking to discover the cause of the common cold. They have caught the bacillus in a filter and put it on a special Borgia diet with the avowed purpose of developing a nice but nasty breakfast food that would eventually wipe the poor little germ off the face of the earth.

Here's hoping they fail! Their success would be too cataclysmic.

The abolition of the common cold would stagger civilization, including the Scandinavian countries. It would upset the stock market, bankrupt hundreds of major industries, bring the grim spectre of poverty into every drug store and every doctor's waiting room, revolutionize our social customs and habits, and make life barely worth while.

Chartered accountants have figured that the common cold puts more money in circulation than the Income Tax Collector misses through tactful evasions of the letter and the spirit of the Revenue Act. The exact amount escapes me for a moment, but it runs far up into the big millions.

Directly or indirectly, every individual coughs up a little towards this total.

It is with this cold cash that doctors send their sons to college, patent medicine manufacturers buy the country estate and the sea-going yacht, handkerchief manufacturers keep their plants running night and day, mustard distributors pile up surpluses, and trained nurses pay their beauty parlor bills.

IN ADDITION to stimulating the velocity of currency, the common cold has much to recommend it. Most democratic of ailments, it provides subject matter for conversation between total strangers in public places. Cough loudly but a few times, and you immediately attract attention. You may be given free advice as to the best way of treating that cold, or a favorite cough mixture may be recommended by a sympathetic observer.

You may even get a sincere and emphatic invitation to turn the head the other way when sneezing, please!

To offset this, some pious person is almost certain to murmur "God bless you" when you close your eyes and emit a violent rush of air through the nostrils. No other trouble so lends itself to open reverence as does sneezing. A black eye provokes suspicion, a misery in the back is a matter of utter indifference, halitosis makes for unpopularity (see advertisements), gastritis brings out hints of gluttony, and gout causes envy in the hearts of the less fortunate.

Common colds are not choosy. They settle on anybody and everybody with or without encouragement, and by careful nursing may be made to serve many a useful purpose. They also a legitimate excuse for a hot toddy at night, and an occasional tippie during the day. They can be an unimpeachable reason for absence from church on a dull day when a dull preacher is sure to deliver a dull sermon.

SO FIRMLY established is the reputation of the common cold that it ranks easily first in the list of reasons for keeping away from the office when fishing is good or it is high time to lose some more money at the races. Even if an employee has not been so fortunate as to contract a cold he can, by diligent practice, simulate a hacking cough that will so work on the boss's sympathies as to win a few days off on full pay, subject to willingness to work overtime later on without pay when other members of the staff catch on and work the same dodge to a fare-you-well.

Although colds have been part of the heritage of the human race from time immemorial, nobody has yet discovered the reason why they come and go. It is still doubtful if you catch it, or if it catches you. All you know, eventually, is that when you have it it's got you.

Among the more advanced thinkers some insist that we catch colds by suggestion. We hear about them. We talk about them. We get to thinking about them. In time we get obsessed with the thought that we're almost certain to catch a cold pretty soon.

There may—uhh—uhh—there may be something in the—ahaaa—ahaaa—ahaaa! excuse me something in the idea. The more I think of it—ahaaa—ahaaa—Ah, not that time!

So if we can have colds without germs, right out of our own heads, so to speak, perhaps it doesn't matter so much after all if those English scientists do chivvy the bacilli about a bit. I think, if we try hard enough, it can be done. In fact—uhh—uhh—ahaaa!chooOO! t'chooOO! I'm proving it to my own satisfaction right this minute. Ahua!choo! Ahuaat'chooOO!

Excuse me, please, while I get another bandana handkerchief.

RECENT POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN MEXICO

BY J. A. STEVENSON

MEXICO ranks as the third most important country on the North American continent, and as a substantial amount of Canadian capital is invested in it in different enterprises, chiefly public utilities, the political and other developments which have been recently taking place within its bounds seem worthy of some comment and attention. Mexico is at present ruled by a Government formed by the National Revolutionary party and the head of the state is President Cardenas, who is apparently a very able and resourceful politician and by no means devoid of progressive ideas.

The National Revolutionary party was founded in 1926 by General Plutarco Calles. The late Dwight W. Morrow, who was American Ambassador to Mexico for several years, once declared that its formation was the most constructive step ever taken by a Mexican politician. For years previously politics in Mexico had been a confused melee, in which factions gathered round some general and made alliances and combinations sufficiently strong to keep a clique in power until quarrels developed inside it and new combinations resulting in the overthrow of the existing Government were made. Nothing in the shape of a national political organization existed until Calles conceived the idea of creating a permanent political machine which would ensure a certain continuity of policy and also strengthen his own position. With this end in view he established the National Revolutionary party, taking as his model the structure and methods of political parties in the United States. It was in the main a party of the small business men, the peasants and workers, and the official program which it adopted borrowed generously from socialist doctrines. It was supposed to devote its energies to the betterment of the fortunes of the common man at the expense of the special privileges of the great landowners and the foreign corporations, but Calles was no flaming radical, and as soon as he was finally established in office he exercised a restraining hand upon the radical proclivities of his more extremist followers. The landowners and big business interests had not much reason to complain about his regime.

CALLES had taken office under the Constitution of 1917, which forbade any President to run for re-election, and when his term came to an end he retired. But his control of the party machine enabled him to secure the Presidency for one of his satellites, and he remained behind the scenes the dominant power in Mexico until 1924. When the Presidency came again to be filled in that year, Calles had a candidate of his own ready, but by this time he had lost a good deal of his earlier popularity and was no longer in complete command of the party machine. So a liberal group (called the National Revolutionary party) proceeded to nominate Senor Cardenas and when a campaign tour of the country which he made revealed that he had widespread popular support, Calles withdrew his own candidate and gave his blessing to Cardenas.

He evidently expected that Cardenas would prove as able a tool in his hands as his predecessor, President Ortiz Rubio, had been, but he was soon to discover his mistake. Cardenas, as soon as he resigned office proceeded to gather the reins of power into his hands, and forming a strong cabinet addressed himself to the task of carrying out seriously the reformist program of his party. The "big business" interests of the country became annoyed and alarmed, and they began to look to Calles to check the radical tendencies which were in evidence in governmental circles. Particularly obnoxious to these interests were the labor policies of the Cardenas Government, and Calles, boldly challenging them last June with the expectation that if Cardenas would not listen to reason his resignation from the Presidency could be easily forced. But Cardenas and his friends had exercised wise foresight and



THE CENTRE OF EVERY MEXICAN TOWN IS THE MARKET PLACE. THIS ONE IS IN PICTURESQUE TAXCO.

had taken steps to secure effective control of the political machine of the National Revolutionary party. Moreover, knowing that the support of the army in Mexico is essential to the stability of all governments, they had removed Calles' friends from all important military offices and placed men upon whose loyalty they could rely in charge of any doubtful garrisons. So when Calles launched his attack upon the Government's policies, Cardenas felt strong enough to resist, and by his instructions *El Nacional*, the official organ of the National Revolutionary party, assailed Calles in the strongest terms as a troublemaker and would-be dictator, and managed to rally behind the Government not merely most of the party leaders but also the labor and peasant organization and the bulk of the army.

Accordingly Calles suddenly, and much to his surprise, found himself standing virtually alone, stripped of political influence and repudiated by the very political machine which he himself had created. But he has found it difficult to stomach the idea of another man being the ruling power in Mexico, and

so he announced some time ago that the time was ripe for the establishment of a new party. Meanwhile the Cardenas Government had become involved in a bitter quarrel with the Roman Catholic Church. The hierarchy ever since Calles came into power has had the mortification of seeing its special privileges gradually curtailed, and there seems ample evidence that it has been subjected to a good deal of arbitrary and unjustifiable persecution. At present the anti-clerical spirit is very strong among the Mexican peasants and workers, and in its educational policies which deprive the Catholic Church of any say in education, the Cardenas Government has been catering assiduously to it. As a result the devout Roman Catholics of Mexico cherish bitter grievances against the administration, and it is apparently to these elements that Calles is now looking for his chief support.

For some time past two newspapers in Mexico City, *El Hombre Libre* and *El Omega*, have been campaigning against the Government and announcing at intervals that Calles and his friends were

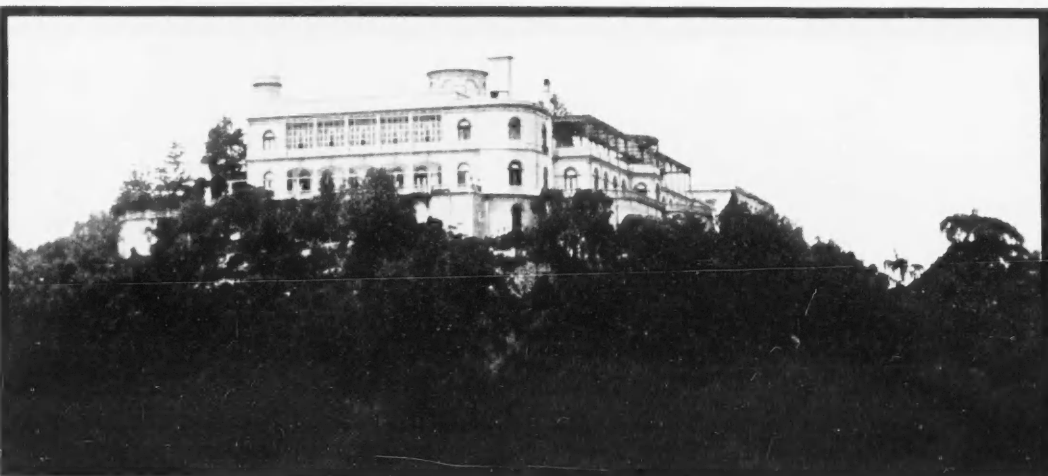
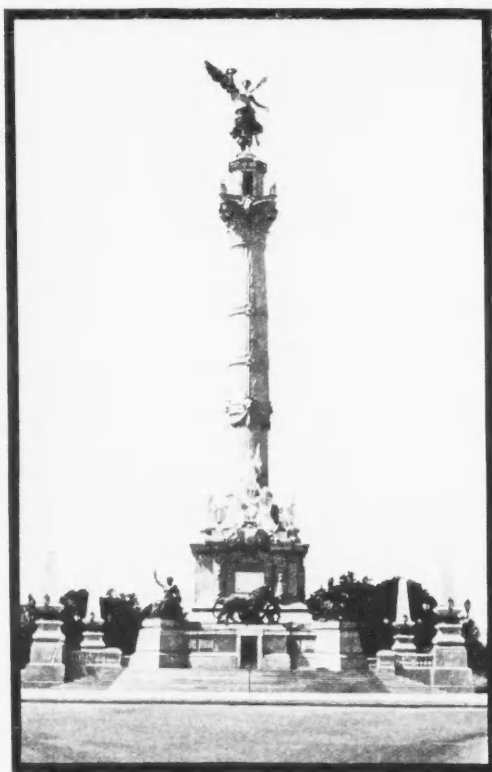
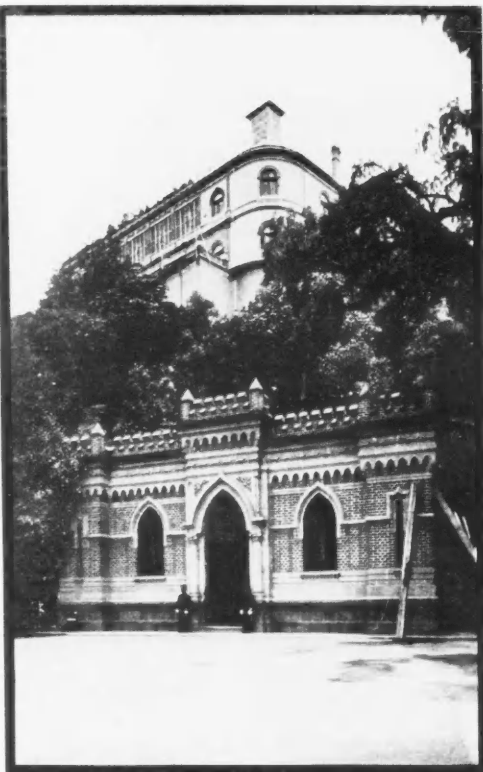
quietly importing large quantities of arms and ammunition and had accumulated a pay-chest which would enable them to start a rebellion in the near future. The Government did not allow these warnings to pass unnoticed, and it has taken systematic steps to forestall any revolutionary outbreak. It has continued the process of housecleaning in the army, and has removed such known sympathizers with Calles as had remained in the service. It has introduced a system of pensions as an incentive to loyalty for all officers and men, and has begun to show unusual consideration for the rank and file of the army. Their pay has been increased, boarding schools have been established at which their sons can be educated at the public expense, modern military hospitals have been erected, and a system of education for the common soldier on lines approved by the executive of the National Revolutionary party has been inaugurated.

IT HAPPENS also that Calles has now many sympathizers among the large landowners, and measures are now being taken to cripple their economic power. Scarcely a week goes by but some of their estates are expropriated by the government and distributed among the peasants on the grounds that the property had been illegally acquired or that its owners had been evading their proper share of land taxation. Again the liquor and gambling interests of Mexico were notoriously friendly to Calles, and a ban upon gambling and rigorous legislation about the liquor trade have been a severe blow to them. Meanwhile Calles had deemed it advisable to retire to Hawaii, where he has been living for some months past, but he has now returned to Mexico to find that the Cardenas Government and the party behind it have broadened the basis of their popular support and got themselves more firmly entrenched than at the time of his departure. No attempt has been made by the Government to interfere with his movements, but when details were published in the press of an alleged Callista plot, which was supposed to be maturing in the Military College at Mexico City and in the military garrisons of the four northern provinces, the Government promptly deprived Calles and his most conspicuous supporters of their pensions as retired officers but permitted them to retain their military titles so that they would still be liable to trial by court-martial.

SO FAR Calles since his return has signally failed to evoke any demonstrations of popular enthusiasm for himself and his cause, and the general impression of students of the Mexican situation is that he has shot his bolt. Indeed from many quarters there have been forthcoming protests that he should not be allowed to remain in Mexico, and President Cardenas has made the shrewd move of assuming the role of Calles' protector from the wrath of the populace.

The Cardenas Government has undoubtedly done a good deal during the past year to improve the lot of the workers and the peasants, but some recent revisions in taxation, notably of the income tax, have also helped to convince the business interests that it is not bent upon their destruction. In 1926 the Calles administration passed a law under which foreign corporations were allowed ten years to liquidate their holdings or to incorporate under the laws of Mexico. This law comes up for enforcement this year and American and British business interests, particularly the oil companies, are somewhat nervous about the possibilities. But there have been indications that the Cardenas Ministry will not prove unreasonable in applying the law, and it has been paying off some of its debts and has also undertaken to resume a regular service on the foreign debt. It is contriving to give the country fairly efficient and progressive government, and as long as it treats the foreign business interests with reasonable fairness they are not likely to back Calles into any revolutionary ventures.

MEXICO CITY. THE PRESIDENT'S PALACE (Two Views) AND INDEPENDENCE MONUMENT.



GENERAL PLUTARCO CALLES



GENERAL LAZARO CARDENAS



THE FRIENDLY POET

BY NANCY PYPER

TWELVE years ago, on a bright October morning, an extremely shy person knocked at the door of 82 Merrion Square, Dublin, and asked if she might see Senator Yeats. The maid looked doubtful. "He doesn't see anyone in the mornings," she said.

"May I see Mrs. Yeats?" the stranger—I was the stranger—asked.

She took the card, showed me into a large hall hung with clever sketches in water color, and disappeared behind deep orange curtains that masked the stairs. In a few moments she returned and led me upstairs into the drawing room.

This was one of the most distinctive and delightful rooms I have ever seen. Tall bookcases of pale green took the eye first, attracting attention at once to the rows of inviting books. On the walls were portraits in oils. In the large fireplace a log fire crackled. Deep easy chairs were everywhere. In front of one, near the fireplace, was a typewriter stand with a portable typewriter—one sheet of paper had fallen to the floor. A large, carved table bore more books, in the middle of the room was a stand with flowers, tall candles everywhere gave the note of serene dignity which is their especial property.

The door opened and Mrs. Yeats came in swiftly—tall, handsome and well-built, with delightfully fresh coloring and red-brown hair bobbed in the style of 1924. She was charming, explained that they had had to make it a rule not to let anyone see her husband in the mornings—"he simply has to rest then"—but invited me to tea on the following afternoon. Then, waving the maid away—"I think I'll see you downstairs myself," she said, and said goodbye at the door in the friendliest way.

THE following afternoon the maid took me straight through the orange curtains. On the wide stairs people were passing up and down but we went to the study, the door of which stood invitingly open. As I entered the room a tall man rose from an easy chair beside a red-glowing electric fire and came forward with outstretched hand. Then Mrs. Yeats came forward and said, "This is Lady Gregory," and I found myself bowing to another famous playwright—an elderly woman in black, with extraordinarily piercing blue eyes and a most delightful smile.

We chatted for a few moments and then Lady Gregory said, "I had better go and get off my things. I have just come in from the country." She and Mrs. Yeats went and I was left with W. B. himself.

He held the door for them and then turned, and I was able to see him clearly—a tall man, with wide shoulders, wavy brown hair slightly streaked with gray, brown eyes, well-shaped nose and a peculiarly small mouth. He had a great dignity and a charming courtliness of manner.

As he sat down he pushed back his wavy hair with his hand. "You'd like a cigarette," he said, holding out a silver box that stood on his desk. "Now a match. There were matches here, but there have been men here before us, and I don't suppose a man ever sees a box of matches without automatically putting it in his pocket." The box had disappeared and away he went with a smile to get another.

"Now," he said, as he sat down. "I suppose you want to ask me questions."

"I had rather listen to you talk," I replied, and he laughed a low, most infectious laugh.

HE TALKED and I sat admiring his hands and revelling in his voice. His hands were beautiful, long, slender and shapely. His voice had a silver quality, with a note that was half Irish and half English but wholly delightful. As he spoke he pushed his fingers through his hair or played with his pince-nez, putting these on suddenly, leaning forward to talk and then relaxing as he took them off again.

He talked with enthusiasm of the poet, W. H. Davies, of Lascelles Abercrombie, of Synge, Lady Gregory, A. E. and others of his contemporaries. I led him to talk of his own work, and especially of the "Countess Cathleen," the play which was the first offering of the Irish Literary Society and the first to bear the brunt of a patriotic but misguided Dublin indignation.

The idea of the play came to him in a dream, he said. "When I wrote it I thought chiefly of the actual picture that was forming before me, but there was a secondary meaning that came into my head continually. I thought of it as the soul of one who loves Ireland, plunging into unrest, seeming to lose itself, to bargain itself away to the very wickedness of the world and to surrender what is eternal for what is temporary."

There was a knock at the door and the maid came in with the tea tray. He made room for it on a little

table and poured out two cups of fragrant China tea. Then he lit another cigarette for me—he didn't smoke himself—and allowed me to sit silent for a while and let my eyes wander around the room.

It was a beautiful room, with a peculiarly beautiful blue predominant—"a certain shade of blue always affects me," he had said. There were splashes of orange here and there, the armchairs were of a willow pattern blue and on a little table near him was an orange bowl filled with spiky dark blue larkspur. In front of the long window hung a very wide yellow bird cage, containing half a dozen canaries which twittered and sang continuously. On the wall near my chair was the original of Sargent's charcoal of the poet, even then a wonderful likeness though it had been done in 1908.

"Will Gaelic ever become the everyday language of Ireland?" I asked him.

"I don't know," he said. "One can't tell that. It's for the people themselves to decide, isn't it?"

"If not," I said, "what is to be its part in the development of an Irish national culture?"

"Well, the movement is trying to restore what is called a more picturesque way of life—that is to say, a way of life in which the common man shall have some share in imaginative art. That, I feel, is the decisive element in the attempt to preserve the Irish language. If Ireland had not been Gaelic, she would never have had this sensitiveness as of a parvenu presented at court for the first time. When she had the consciousness of her own antiquity her writers praised and blamed according to their fancy—she kept her own identity."

WE TALKED of plays and producing, and of the problem of producing good plays with little money. He was insistent on the necessity of simplicity in settings, not only for itself but in order that nothing should distract attention from the words of the author and the acting of the players.

"Absolute simplicity is necessary both in the form and coloring of costumes and scenery," he said.

"As a general rule the background should be but a single color, so that the players, wherever they stand, may harmonize with it and hold the attention of the audience."

For him in a play the word was the thing—his music was the music of beautiful words beautifully spoken. I spoke of incidental music and suggested that it had a great effect, if well selected and well played, in producing the needed atmosphere both before and during the performance.

"Oh, yes," he said, "undoubtedly it has, but, unfortunately, I don't know much about music and have to trust a good deal to my friends."

When music was brought into plays, he said, it mattered little to what school the singer belonged so long as every word was as clear and expressive as if it were spoken.

As he spoke I could not help admiring the beauty of his own speech and seeing in the man and his manner the beauty of the simplicity which he prized so highly. This was the father of modern, I.L.L. letters, Nobel prizeman, the greatest poet in the English language of his day, a playwright who had his own niche among the great ones and a critic whose scholarly essays are as delightful to read as they are instructive to the student.

IN 1933 he produced one of the best books of that year—"The Winding Stair." Hugh Walpole in speaking of it said, "It is an agreeable change for me to be allowed to write about one or two books that I have enjoyed without thinking whether they are good books or not. As one grows older what does one especially ask of a book? Well, for one thing, confidence in the author. As when a child reading the first page of 'Rodney Stone' or 'Lorna Doone,' you settled into the dining-room chair with a hole in it—settled down with a warm trustfulness in the authors that is simply touching in retrospect. I felt that same confidence with Yeats' 'Winding Stair.' Yeats is surely the greatest poet alive in the world today. I do not know whom you can prefer; there is certainly no one in England. There is no great poet alive in France; there is Robert Frost in America. 'The Winding Stair' has so many things that are exquisite and many that go to the very roots of this, our disturbed modern life."

HE HAD long been accustomed to homage from men whose names are famous in literary history, but to the stranger whom fate had brought to his door he was infinite kindness and charm. He made the stranger feel herself not a stranger but a friend.

Before I left I asked him if he would autograph for me a copy of his "Plays and Controversies."

"Certainly," he said, "I shall like to." He took the book, turned to the page opposite his picture, struck out the printed "By W. B. Yeats," and wrote in his name with the date, October 20, 1924.

"This," he said with the whimsical smile that lights up his whole face, "is, I assure you, the correct way to autograph one's own book. You see your name is unchallenged on the first page—isn't it so?"

As I tried to thank him, he said: "It's been most pleasant; you have told me a great many interesting things. Now we are friends and have talked together about the things we both care for." He said he would always be interested in the Little Theatre movement in Canada.

As I was about to go, Mrs. Yeats came in smoking a Russian cigarette; tall and gay, with blue sparkling eyes and firm, quick step. She, like her husband, was friendliness itself.

He came downstairs with me to show me the water colors in the hall—they were by Charles Ricketts. He explained the beauties of each and rejoiced in my special admiration of the picture of a tall, graceful woman in the costume of legendary Ireland. It had been designed for his "Countess Cathleen" and was one of his own favorites.

As I said goodbye finally and left, I had the heart warming feeling that I was leaving a friend in the friendliest home I had ever been in.

My poor husband was a wonderful artist," sighed the landlady as she hacked at the pie-crust, "and always said he found inspiration in my cooking."

"A sculptor, I presume," said the gloomy boarder, surveying his bent fork. —*Vancouver Province.*



HIS LATE MAJESTY KING GEORGE V LYING IN STATE IN WESTMINSTER HALL. A view of the catafalque showing the shrouded coffin with Yeomen of the Guard and Life Guards on duty. Never, in the history of Royal mourning was there such a spontaneous feeling of deep sympathy from all walks of life as that exemplified by the huge throngs which daily filed past during the lying-in-state.

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

population sends eight, and so do the Prairie Provinces, while the Maritimes seem a little under-represented with five. There is not much ultra-modernism, but there is hardly any of the merely echoing type of verses whose pattern is wholly derived from nineteenth-century English. With more confidence than we wish the *Canadian Poetry Magazine* a long and prosperous life.

2 2 2

BREAK-UP OF CANADA

PROPOSALS designed to make the Canadian Confederation more workable than at present by amendments to the British North America Act, and particularly by amendments designed to strengthen the power of the central authority, are evidently not likely to receive any support from that element of opinion in the Province of Quebec which follows the lead of Mr. Paul Gouin; and the anxiety of this element to get control of the Legislature before the Dominion and Provinces can arrive at an understanding about the process of amendment is readily comprehensible. Mr. Gouin has recently been forecasting an eventual break-up of the Dominion into two or three separate parts, one of which would be a French and Catholic state situated in the St. Lawrence Valley. As authority for this aspiration he quotes an article written some years ago by the eminent prelate who is now His Eminence Cardinal Villeneuve, but who had not then been invested with the hat. Speaking of this separate and French-speaking state in the St. Lawrence Valley, Cardinal Villeneuve said:

"That is something which, in the opinion of many is not a Utopia, but an ideal worthy of ambition, a well founded hope, and that the supernatural mission of the French race in America would acquire in this way its fullest development; that the political independence dreamed of might put our nationality in the august role to which it is disposed by the Eternal Providence and that it may thus become the torch of an idealistic and generous civilization in the great whole in which North America will be united. That, in a word, it will be, in the midst of the Babylon now in formation, the Israel of the future, France in America, the Apostolic nation."

2 2 2

A LATER EXPRESSION

WTE DO not know what are Cardinal Villeneuve's feelings about this use in 1936 of expressions which he employed several years ago. But we do know that last summer he made a speech in the city of Quebec, in which he said: "Perhaps it is time to stop bewailing our fate like children and to take our place like men, not only in the Province of Quebec, to which we belong, but in Canada as a whole, to which we also belong, no matter what the future may have in store. By dint of speaking only of Quebec and of a 'Laurentian' spirit we are risking the substance for the shadow; not to mention that without realizing it we are abandoning the cause of our own people who dwell beyond the provincial frontiers, leaving them to their fate of being submerged and overruled, and contributing to the acceptance of the theory of a 'French Quebec' constituting a closed reserve devoted to the special use of the sons of New France. We make a mistake to isolate ourselves in a country which is our own from one ocean to the other."

There is a good deal of difference between these two pronouncements. One is that of youth, the other is that of statesmanship. Unfortunately the statesman frequently finds that the utterances of his youth are for a time more popular than those of his maturity. And the movement which Mr. Gouin is leading is decidedly a youth movement.

2 2 2

BROADCASTING ETIQUETTE

THERE is some division of opinion among Canadians as to the propriety of the conduct of the Canadian Radio Commission in going off the air for a considerable part of the broadcasting day at the time of King George's death and of his funeral, and

the suggestion has been made that it would have been better to follow the example of the two big American broadcasting systems and continue to occupy the air but with special material appropriate to the occasion. Seeing that this is the first death of a British monarch to take place since the development of broadcasting into a universal means of communication, it is evident that there are no precedents to guide us. Some of the criticism of the Canadian silence is undoubtedly due to the remarkable ability and general good taste displayed by most of the American broadcasters. On the whole, however, it is our feeling that the Canadian Radio Commission displayed good judgment in not attempting to create special programs to suit this occasion, which is what its critics maintain it should have done.

There is no parallel between the situation of the American stations and that of the Canadian ones. The former are in a country which, however sympathetic, did not owe allegiance to the late King or to his successors. Moreover they certainly have facilities for the rapid improvisation of a tasteful and appropriate program, which far exceed anything at the disposal of any Canadian station. We suggest that Canadians may properly be grateful for the admirable way in which the American broadcasters, on the whole, dealt with an occasion of world-wide mourning, without feeling that their own stations were under any obligation to imitate it.

2 2 2

FILM SOCIETIES

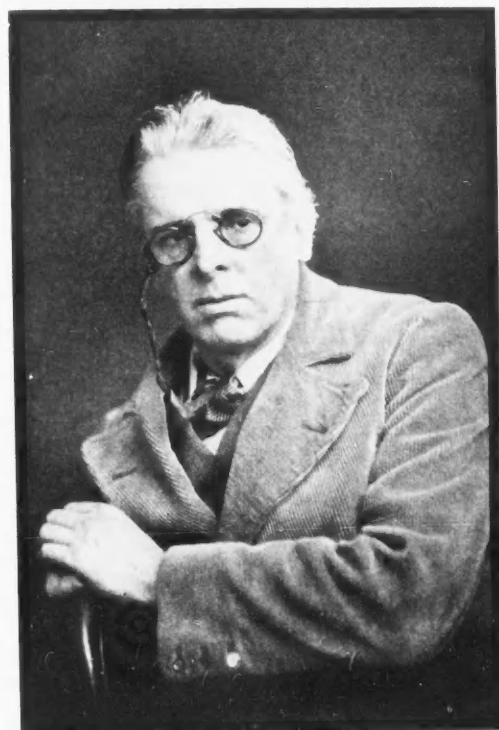
WE OWE an apology to the Montreal branch of the National Film Society of Canada, which was the first local organization of the kind to get going in Canada and which began its showings as far back as November 6 of last year, for having failed to recognize its claims to priority in our recent article on the society. The Montrealers hold fortnightly showings in the auditorium of the Bell Telephone Company, which is an almost perfect hall for such purposes, and have already seen a number of the finest available films of European art producers. With the present year they began the publication of an official organ, of which D. N. Legate, of the Montreal *Star*, is editor as well as being secretary of the branch.

It is with no disrespect to the popular and commercial branch of cinematography that we make the assertion that the film is capable of being something very much more than a mere entertainment to be dropped in on for two hours at a movie palace. But those who wish to realize how much more it is capable of being will have to do their own organizing. There is much excellent art in the commercial cinema, but there is a different and in important respects a higher kind of art in many films which could not possibly make a successful appeal to the millions who are necessary for a paying audience in the ordinary movies. A selective and self-organized audience, such as that provided by film societies, is the only possible solution of the problem.

2 2 2

THE LATE JOHN NELSON

THE death of John Nelson has removed a Canadian who was perhaps more widely known by face, by voice and by handshake, than any other citizen of the Dominion outside of the realm of politics. That a few years ago he was International President of Rotary is merely one out of many evidences of his capacity for making friends and for being friendly to his friends. This capacity, combined with a lively and intelligent interest in international problems, enabled him to do much useful work for the advancement of mutual understanding between the nations, work which was largely effected through the Institute of International Relations and the Institute of Pacific Relations. The Sun Life, which during the later years of his life employed him as supervisor of public relations, gave him a large freedom to devote himself to these and other public causes, and is entitled to a good deal of credit for so doing, though we have no doubt that Mr. Nelson's association with that great insurance enterprise brought it full remuneration in prestige at home and friendship abroad.



W.B. Yeats, Oct 20 1924

WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS

—National Affairs

THE SENSATIONAL PRESS

BY ROBERT CAYGEON

ON SATURDAY, the first of February, an episode was brought to a close which has a good deal of significance. Russell Knowles, described as a salesman from Detroit, was found guilty of kidnapping, armed robbery and sending threatening letters. The verdict was handed in by a jury which represented a good cross-section of Ontario after but two or three hours of deliberation. The importance of the case lies in the fact that our much-vaunted "three thousand miles of undefended boundary," although it may be immune from military invasion, is singularly inviting to the gangs of organized criminals who through the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment find themselves denuded of a lucrative source of income.

Taking advantage of the delays and difficulties which shackle the swift hand of justice where divided police jurisdiction and extradition proceedings intervene, the kidnapping of Canadians becomes an almost irresistible temptation to those who have become accustomed to easy money

Press was not slow to develop and elaborate.

The United States has just been shocked into a spasm of temporary sobriety by the voluntary exile of the Lindberghs, pursued by an ungrateful Press—ungrateful because he provided for it more streamer headlines and columns of first-rate copy than anybody within memory. When tragedy befell him, however, the Press not only seasoned the horror with the most pungently morbid sauce but so confused the issue that red herring after red herring divided the forces of pursuit.

IN THE Labatt case, the Press can probably be given the credit for suggesting to Knowles the ingenious defense advanced by his counsel. Remembering that the case was heard by jury and knowing the persistence with which the idea had been fostered, the defense was encouraged to plead that Mr. Labatt had conspired to effect his own kidnapping in order to kill two birds with one stone. He had been enabled, it was suggested, to

kidnap a respectable member of an old and highly regarded family conspired with him to effect a fictitious abduction and expects that jury to believe it because of the rumors which have gained currency, one is inclined to question the responsibility of the Press. Unless newspaper associations take upon themselves to discipline their members, and editors take it upon themselves to insist upon a sound standard of ethics in the matter of authenticating news and interviews, they need not be surprised if a wave of nausea compels the public to look to the radio for its news or sanctions censorship.

LET us grant that censorship of the Press would be a thoroughly unsound measure which violates every fundamental canon of democracy, but let us also insist that rights and privileges carry with them responsibilities and obligations. We will not tolerate physical intrusions upon the privacy of the citizen; that also is a fundamental canon of democracy. Why, then, should we tolerate the tearing of his character to shreds by calumnious innuendo and the spreading of his private life and domestic relations all over the front page? Kings and Princes and public men belong in a sense to the public, and one must expect the public to claim its own, but it is a horrible reflection that each of us is liable, should we inadvertently figure in an accident or other sensational event, to have words put into the mouths of our families, and the lives of our wives and children plagued with photographers and reporters who will way-lay them and trap them into saying things they do not mean.

A fanatic fight came into Corbett's eyes. "I know, I know," he countered. "Why, only last year I had the same experience, but in my case it was eleven teeth, including two impacted wisdoms."

One of my wisdom teeth broke right off in the pl—

I ventured, but there was no holding Corbett.

"Terrible," he said. "I know exactly what you went through. Never shall I forget that pain in my jawbone! Nothing would touch it, not even Scotch; and you know I prac-

Beaverbrook Press have changed the whole atmosphere in England and foisted essentially un-British policies on governments by holding a club over their heads. In the United States, Mr. Hearst has set himself up as the power behind the throne. And if there is one place where power should not be, it is behind the throne. It should be on it, where it can be seen. The people should know upon whom to fix the responsibility for its proper exercise.

A CURIOUS thing about newspaper empires is that they achieve power, not by taking a stand on questions in which they have an interest, but by going into the entertainment business and so building up circulation. They gain the ear of a large number of people by telling them what they want to hear. Having thus bought their attention, the readers are then told what the newspapers want them to hear. The worst feature of this exercise in deceit is the dead-

ening effect it has on the morals of the perpetrator.

An excellent example was presented by ex-Mayor Wm. Hale Thompson of Chicago, who lived in a predominately German district. Belaboring the citizens of Chicago with truculent speeches against Britain, her King and institutions, he pleased the people to the point where for quite some time they overlooked the inconspicuous betrayal of their interests which the Mayor was conducting on the side.

Nothing can be done about these things but it is comforting to reflect that times change and the public mood with them. An over-dose of sensationalism is apt to produce nausea and revulsion. This applies to sensationalism as well as whiskey and other forms of sensuality. There will always be a large number of depraved people and there will always be someone to minister to them for profit. But a condition of general depravity seldom lasts more than a generation or two.

"No!" said Smithers. "Teeth? Not really! Well, what a coincidence! Matter of fact I . . ."

"I had the devil of a time with mine," I said. "An impacted wisdom tooth smashed right in the pliers and . . ."

But Smithers was still talking.

"You see this metal clasp, here?" he asked, moving a finger towards his face and distorting his lips until he looked like Mr. Hyde.

"Sorry," I said, "about that drink. Some other time, perhaps."

AS I walked briskly past the door-

man I thought I could hear Smithers running downstairs from the lounge. No doubt he was still pointing a finger towards a metal clasp on his lower jawbone. I jumped into a taxi and hurried home.

Alice greeted me with one of those enthusiastically affectionate outbursts peculiar to wives whose husbands turn up while hen bridge is being played.

"You poor sweet!" she cried. "How do you feel, darling? You must be a wreck! Why not fix yourself a high-ball?"

I said I thought I would.

"Poor Charles," Alice continued, addressing her remarks to North, South and East. "The angel had to have nine teeth out! Think of it! And this has been his first day back at the office! . . . How do you feel, dear?"

"I feel all right," I said. "I went and saw Jones and he said he could have taken an impression today, but for that one place, where the tooth broke off in the pliers. . . ."

North, South and East broke into chorus.

"I remember when I went to Jones," they all seemed to be saying at once, but South shouted the others down and won the contest with something about an impacted wisdom tooth which broke into fragments, just like that!

"I think I'll go lie down for a while," I said, edging towards the door.

As I left the room North, South and East were all beginning to open their mouths, and I thought I saw three index fingers moving towards their faces.



HIS FIRST PARLIAMENT. His Excellency, Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, who opened his first Canadian Parliament in Ottawa this week.

secured to him of evidence. It is well-known that agents have been offered \$50,000 to attempt kidnapping, which, through fear of reprisals, the three have not felt able to accept. The agents have and the public have a right to know to the public what is the attitude of the Government of the Province to such offers and being those men to justice.

The skill and persistence of the police and the many witnesses involved in the case should give any other impression of the facts looking around for ways of separating them from a long prison for thought. The mental anguish and the unending torment suffered by the Labatt family are a source made by them as the subjects of the safety and peace of mind of their fellow citizens. But they have the consolation of knowing that their courage in suffering the indignities of citizenship has had a very useful outcome.

AS IN the case of the Lindbergh kidnapping, the Labatt case was used to make a Roman holiday under the banner of the Yellow Press. Hearst's papers were extending to attack the Government's investigation. The victim was described as a "criminal" and the nature of his business suggested a "criminal" as well as which, the

lay over some moneys allegedly due as a bonus to American agents who were supposed to be distributing his products without showing it thus on his books, and he had secured some valuable law publicity. Such a defense would have been laughed out of court but for the fact that rumors to this effect had already been circulating for a long time and had been given some weight by the Press.

In a remarkably forceful and lucid address to the jury, Mr. Sedgwick, acting for the Crown, succeeded in establishing by reference to the evidence that forcible abduction had been made of Mr. Labatt and that he was held against his will. Much more important, referring to statistics of the Labatt case, the Crown was able to show that it could not possibly have benefited at that time from any publicity, even supposing that publicity of that type could effect any increase in the sales of a product which was already universally known, and had been for over a hundred years.

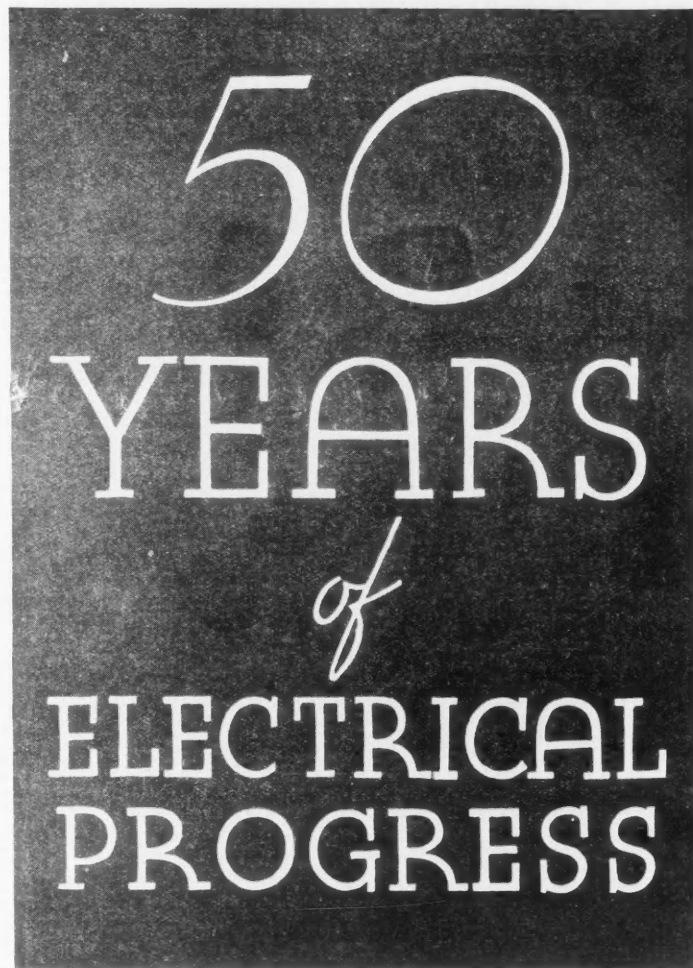
A great deal is heard about the freedom of the Press. Freedom of thought and expression is a cardinal principle of democracy, but the whole business of democracy presupposes a sense of responsibility in adult citizens. When an able defense counsel can plead with a jury in defense of a



HER EXCELLENCY, LADY TWEEDSMUIR.

The ROLL CALL of ACHIEVEMENT

- 1886** Developed the transformer which made possible the whole alternating current system. . . . Built the first commercial alternating current generating station.
- 1887** Patented the oil immersed transformer.
- 1888** Acquired the Tesla patents for alternating current induction motors. . . . Built and patented the first meter for measuring alternating current.
- 1889** Introduced the "Toothed Core" armature, a design used for all subsequent rotating electrical machinery.
- 1890** Made the first application of alternating current motors to mining machinery.
- 1891** Installed the first long distance alternating current power transmission system.
- 1892** Originated the rotary converter. . . . Built the first successful non-arcing lightning arrester. . . . Produced the polyphase system of alternating current generation and distribution.
- 1893** Lighted World Columbian Exposition at Chicago. . . . Invented rotary synchronous condenser.
- 1894** Produced the first line of commercial polyphase induction motors, thus paving the way for the universal use of alternating current in industrial applications.
- 1895** Installed the first great electric generating plant at Niagara Falls.
- 1896** Developed induction motor with squirrel-cage winding.
- 1897** *Built first air brakes in Canada.
- 1898** Built 100,000 volt testing set for testing insulating material, and insulators in the field.
- 1899** Introduced the Parsons Steam Turbine and built the first commercial turbine generator units.
- 1900** Built the first large turbine generator, revolutionizing generation of electricity from coal.
- 1901** Installed largest engine-driven generators ever built.
- 1902** Developed 8000 ampere carbon circuit breaker.
- 1903** Installed the first 50,000 volt transmission line.
- 1904** Made the first single phase electric railway application. *Began the manufacture of electrical equipment in Canada.
- 1905** Electrified for the first time main rolls of a steel mill.
- 1906** Electrified the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.
- 1907** *Built first 13,200 volt single phase railway generators and car equipment for Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Railway. *Built first double acting air compressor for steam locomotives.
- 1908** Electrified Saratoga tunnel on Grand Trunk Railroad, first major tunnel electrification in America.
- 1909** Installed the first 140,000 volt transmission line—Developed the self-starting synchronous motor.
- 1910** Developed sectional drive for paper machines using synchronized direct current motors.
- 1911** *Engineered and built in Canada the first 110,000 volt transformers and circuit breakers for Niagara development. *Built the first 10,400 K.V.A. generators for Canadian Niagara Power Company.
- 1912** Installed the first successful marine reduction gears.
- 1913** Introduced the sphere gap for measuring high voltages. . . . Introduced Niagara insulation. *Built first large Kingsbury thrust bearings in Canada for Cedar Rapids Power Company. *Built first high temperature solid mica insulated 14,000 K.V.A. generators for Shawinigan Company.
- 1914** *Perfecting the harmonic wave analyzer for study of alternating current phenomena.
- 1915** *Constructed and installed first rammer in the world, equipping the Blooming, Bullet and Rod Mill all at one time.
- 1916** Developed the oil pressure system for starting large synchronous motors.



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These five decades of steady progress are now signalized by the Westinghouse Golden Jubilee. This is NOT a memorial to past works. Westinghouse chooses, rather, to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary as the threshold of a new era of advancing achievement . . . an accepted challenge to greater progress, broader service and higher standards of accomplishment.

Westinghouse looks to its engineering and research activities to insure its continued progress. Many unusual and difficult situations involving the use and application of electrical equipment are brought to the door of Westinghouse engineers . . . for long distant transmission problems . . . power factor correction . . . steel and rolling mills . . . rubber mills and calendars . . . paper making machine . . . large mine hoists . . . synchronous condensers . . . railway electrification . . . relay and lightning protection. Westinghouse trained scientists and technicians are constantly uncovering secrets to be crystallized into new and epoch-making applications of electricity to all complex activities of modern life.

★ CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE



The ROLL CALL of ACHIEVEMENT

- 1917** Produced the first full-automatic electric range. . . . Developed the automatic electric sub-station. *Constructed and installed first large reversing mine hoist equipment in Canada.
- 1918** Initiated the Faradoid principle of graded insulation. . . . Announced the design theory of symmetrical components.
- 1919** Installed the first 165,000 volt transmission line. *Built and installed world's largest capacity generator at that time. \$5,000 kilowatts for Niagara-Queenston development.
- 1920** Originated radio broadcasting with station KDKA and inaugurated practically every form of program feature in vogue to-day. *Developed mica foil insulation for generators, motors and other uses. *Constructed and installed the first railway automatic sub-station in Canada. *Supplied the first trolley-bus equipment in Canada. *Built first fan-cooled motor in Canada.
- 1921** *Constructed and installed the first supervisory control in Canada.
- 1922** Developed the autovolt lightning arrester.
- 1923** Developed the Inertia transformer. *First to manufacture radio receiving sets and radiotrons in Canada.
- 1924** Developed the first successful automatic electric arc-welding. Introduced Hypermik. . . . Developed the Klydonograph for studying high voltage surges on transmission lines. *Produced and assembled in Canada the first Diesel Electric Car. Equipments to be used on the American Continent, for the Canadian National Railways.
- 1925** Electrified the Virginian Railway, using the most powerful electric locomotives in the world.
- 1926** Inaugurated electric arc-welding of buildings. . . . Developed the Grid Glow tube. *Produced and assembled in Canada electrical equipment for the first 230-ton Diesel electric locomotive 2580 H.P. for Canadian National Railways.
- 1927** *Produced and installed for Ontario initial 220,000 volt transforming equipment in Canada.
- 1928** Introduced Deion air circuit breakers. . . . Made world's largest indoor auditorium lighting installation at Atlantic City Convention Hall. *Produced and installed in Canada the first large vertical synchronous condensers ever built in the world. *Built first large spherical Kingsbury Thrust Bearings in Canada.
- 1929** *Built the largest waterwheel generating units constructed up to this date. *First Canadian manufacturer to supply metal-lad switch-gear. *Introduced Nofuz Circuit Breaker equipment for power and lighting distribution.
- 1930** Introduced the individual roll drive dual-automatic electric refrigerator. *Built first in Canada large umbrella type generator for Ruskin Development in B.C. (44,000 K.V.A.). *Constructed and installed the first 230,000 volt lightning arresters in Canada.
- 1931** Introduced the dual-automatic electric range. . . . Began the extensive use of vacuum tubes in industrial control equipment.
- 1932** Introduced the surge proof distribution transformer. . . . Introduced the Magnalux luminaire. *Developed and introduced the detachable wathour meter.
- 1933** Built the highest speed passenger elevators in the world at Rockefeller Center, New York. *First manufacturer in Canada to build completely electric refrigerators.
- 1934** Built locomotives and other equipment for the Pennsylvania Railroad. . . . Opened the "Home of Tomorrow," the first completely electrified home. *Fabricated the giant water gates for Boulder Dam. *Developed and manufactured first high intensity mercury vapor lamps in Canada.
- 1935** Built two of the largest waterwheel generators in the world, for Boulder Dam. Installed the largest single-shaft turbine generator unit on the continent. . . . Equipped the streamlined train "Comet" with Diesel engines and electrical equipment throughout. *Constructed and installed in Canada the world's largest Vertical Frequency Changer (45,000 K.V.A.). *Provided the highest intensity interior lighting installation in Canada. *Built the first new type Air Brake for use on 150-car trains.
- 1936** Introduced the Golden Jubilee Automatic Refrigerator.

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- 2 TOTAL RESOURCES increased to \$72,911,698.58—an increase of \$11,006,531.36 during 1935.
- 3 CAPITAL, SURPLUS, RESERVES, increased 17% to \$8,142,786.13, as of December 31, 1935.
- 4 CASH, BONDS, SECURITIES, increased to \$28,790,430.01, a gain of \$4,763,654.69 during 1935.
- 5 MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS increased \$3,493,897.02, or 15%, as compared with 1934.
- 6 INVESTMENT CONTRACT collections increased 31% in 1935, as compared with 1934.
- 7 CASH DISBURSEMENTS to contract holders during 1935 totalled \$6,909,557.89.

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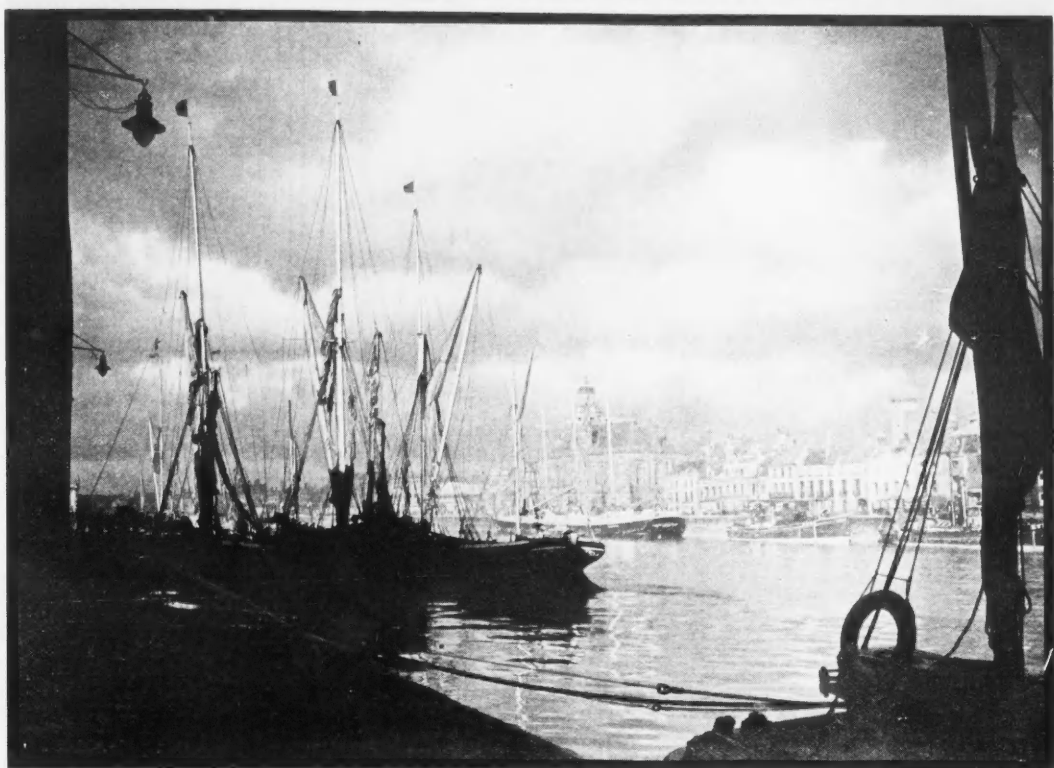
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JUST LIKE VENICE. A scene on the Yare River, England, looking towards Yarmouth Town Hall and South Quay.

—United States Affairs

THE NEUTRALITY POLICY

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

UNDERLYING all the proposed neutrality laws there is the optimistic assumption that the United States will never have to fight a great war on its own account. Everyone seems to assume that for us there is only one road to war, namely, by becoming entangled in somebody else's war, and more particularly a general European war.

The notion that the United States might become engaged in a war of its own, that it might be a belligerent and that other nations might be neutral seems not to have been considered. If it has been considered it seems to be taken for granted either that the United States could wage a great war without importing large quantities of essential war materials or that nations to whom we propose to refuse necessary supplies if they are at war will sell us all the supplies we need if we are at war.

LET US hope that all these reassuring assumptions are correct. Let us hope that the possibility of a direct conflict with any great power is for us forever impossible. Let us hope that, even if a war of our own is not impossible, we can count upon such assistance from the nations that are neutral as we propose now to deny them if we are neutral. But it is wise to base a national policy on a hope of this sort, and to legislate on the unexamined assumption that we shall never need help, that we have only to decide how much help we are willing to give?

It is very unwise. For no man can guarantee all these things, and no prudent statesman will take a position without inquiring carefully into the effects on American war power if a neutral policy such as is now proposed were applied to the United States. At the very least, Congress ought before legislating to hear not merely the professors of international law and the advocates of peace but those men in the Navy and the Army and elsewhere who can tell us what the United States would need from the outer world if the United States were at war.

Congress will find, if it studies the tables in Mr. Brooks Emory's "The Strategy of Raw Materials," that America's position is about as follows: In respect to what Mr. Emory calls

"the great essentials"—food, power, iron, machinery, chemicals, coal, iron ore and petroleum—the United States is self-sufficient, but in respect to a list of nineteen "critical raw materials" there are twelve of which the United States must import from about half to all its supplies. The principal ones are rubber, manganese, nickel, chromite, tungsten, antimony and tin. Most of these supplies would have to come from British countries; practically all of them from countries that belong to the League. And this does not take into account the fact that any great American war would be fought at sea and that our shipping is less than one-fifth of the tonnage of the world.

THESE considerations may not be conclusive but they should be sufficient to make us hesitate before serving notice on the world that no one may count on our supplies in the event of war. For once that notice is given, the other great powers that may be drawn into war will be compelled to reorganize their commercial relations so as to insure themselves the supplies we propose to deny them. What this will mean in the way of new military alliances, no man can clearly foresee. But that it will force a regrouping of the powers both for war and peace is almost certain.

And where does it leave the United States as a neutral? It puts the United States under a self-imposed blockade. To the belligerents this would mean that we had become so pacifist that we would resist no injury and that, having blocked our own trade, we had no power, short of a declaration of war, to injure them. We should be helpless to protect ourselves abroad by reprisals and helpless to protect ourselves at home against the depression we had imposed on ourselves.

It is true enough to say that an abnormal war trade may entangle us in a war, and I am not arguing against measures of credit control to prevent a war boom. But it seems to me perfectly evident that in laying ourselves open to insult and injury by rendering ourselves defenseless abroad and by legislating a depression at home, we are insuring the development of a war party in the United States. If anyone thinks that unemployment, unsalable

surpluses, financial disorder in the United States, and a series of insults abroad, will make the American people like their neutrality, he is mightily deceiving himself. If, as many think, excessive prosperity has made us war-minded in 1917, they may be certain that misery and humiliation will make us even more war-minded. If we look closely at the reason why there is so much sentiment in favor of rigid legislation, we shall find that it lies in the fear that a President would use discretionary power to entangle America in a war between the League and a European aggressor. I do not myself believe that the United States should take action against the aggressor, and the Administration's effort last autumn to put pressure on Italy seems to me to have been a serious mistake.

Yet this fact has to be faced squarely: The League does exist as a European system of international law and in the event of a grave conflict in Europe the question presented to us would not be: Shall we collaborate with the League? The question would be: Shall we oppose the League and destroy its effectiveness, or shall we permit the League to operate in Europe? The Ethiopian war did not raise this question because in the affair the League did not blockade Italy. But in a great conflict, the League would have to blockade the aggressor, and then we should have to decide whether we would recognize that blockade or whether we would attempt to break through it.

MY OWN view is that if the League applies full sanctions to a European aggressor, and stops trade with him, it would be dangerous and unwise for us to ally ourselves with the aggressor and try to break down the League's sanctions. Our wisest course will be to let the League function by denying diplomatic protection to our own traders. If, on the other hand, the League does what it has done with Italy, that is to say applies "mild sanctions," then we cannot and should not collaborate to make mild sanctions stronger by embargoing our own trade.

For it is one thing to refuse to interfere with the League, to remain passive while the League acts. It is a wholly different thing for us to judge the aggressor and on our own initiative to take positive measures against him. The policy of passive assent to the League's action recognizes the fact that we do not belong to the League but that we recognize its existence in Europe and do not desire to challenge it in the interest of a European aggressor. It is a realistic policy. For it would be wholly unrealistic for us in a quarrel not our own to challenge the League. It is a policy which accurately I believe, reflects the prevailing American feeling, which is that though we do not wish to participate in the League, we do wish it well in its effort to keep the peace in Europe.

The identity of the young lady is withheld, but the memory of her answer lingers on with the instructor conducting a science course at a local high school. One of the requirements in the written quiz was "Define a bolt and nut and explain the difference, if any." The girl wrote:

"A bolt is a thing like a stick of hard metal such as iron with a square bunch on one end and a lot of scratching wound around the other end. A nut is similar to the bolt only just the opposite, being a hole in a little chunk of iron sawed off short, with wrinkles around the inside of the hole."

The startled professor marked that one with a large "A." *True (N.Y.) Times Record.*

A guest at a banquet took pains to make himself agreeable to a Chinaman sitting next to him. Somewhat at a loss for small talk he ventured, after the first course, to inquire, "Lakee soupee?"

There was no reply except a genial beam. After the next course he followed up his first opening with "Lakee fishie?" This evoked a still more genial beam.

Later in the evening the visitor from the Far East responded to a toast in perfect English.

On resuming his seat he asked his discomfited neighbor, "Lakee speechie?" *—Ottawa Citizen.*

The BACHELORS CORNER



Twenty Years Ago . . . and Now

It's funny how old truths and old points of view have a way of coming back into popularity, like styles in women's hats, though it may not be the same people who are wearing them. I was reading an election speech of Lloyd George's delivered twenty years ago; and it was almost a paraphrase of one Prime Minister Baldwin made in the last British election.

It made me think of how, twenty years ago, people were recommending Bachelors to their friends, and people are saying just the same things about them now. The difference is that many of the same people are still doing it—and have been right along. Others today are putting it this way:

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"CLOUD AND FARM". A camera study by "Jay", Saturday Night staff photographer.

MUSICAL EVENTS

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD

LAST week the Victoria College Music Club presented "Iolanthe" under the direction of Thomas J. Crawford in the Margaret Eaton Hall. It was, on the whole, a quite admirable performance in every way. One does not expect from a college group singing of a very high class, but one hopes for good acting and clear enunciation—in this case one's hopes were fully realized. One could catch every word of all the men principals, and, indeed, Patricia Lundy as Phyllis—who had certainly the best voice—was the only one whose words were not always clear. Charlie Jolliffe as the Lord Chancellor gave, perhaps the best performance of the evening; he was exquisitely funny. I hardly less excellent was R. O. Jolliffe in the part of the senary, who was enthusiastically applauded for his song at the beginning of the second act. All the women's parts were well sung, but the acting was sometimes a little stilted. The choruses were very good, and the staging throughout excellent considering the difficulties presented by so small a stage. The men's chorus was not so good as the women's, there being some among them who rather waited for a lead off from the sturdy few, both in posing and singing. The only really damp spot, however, was the orchestra, which was rather shaky as to pitch.

TERESA WOLFE-RASHKIS'S concert in Eaton Auditorium was marked throughout by a very genuine sincerity, and a total lack of display for display's sake. Even the brilliant aria "Una Voce Poco Fa" from Rossini's opera, "The Barber of Seville," was sung with a charming simplicity. A slight roughness of voice marred the opening numbers, but the second group, "Fieder," was sung with so much dignity and warmth that it was not hard to overlook such trifles. There was, perhaps, almost too much dignity about some of the more sprightly songs, but "Die Lotushunde" by Selmann, and "Wiegenlied" by Strauss, were a sheer delight. Bobby Spergel, cellist, was the assisting artist and played a group with rich, solid warmth and musical imagination, and though two of the numbers were merely brilliant virtuosity for virtuosity, he made them sound beautiful. He also played the obbligato to Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker Suite" excellently, with a power of tone sufficient to balance the cello part. Louis Fieser played beautiful accompaniments, but could have been more tender with better effect. A number of numbers were

demanded, two of which one could well have been dispensed with—"Songs My Mother Taught Me" and "Annie Laurie"—I soon to have heard them before somewhere.

THE Toronto Symphony Orchestra presented an all Russian program for last Saturday afternoon's concert—Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, Overture from Prince Igor, by Borodin, Arensky's Variations on a Theme by Tchaikovsky, and Rimsky-Korsakov's Spanish Caprice. The orchestra played extremely well throughout; only very occasionally was there a slight wavering of pitch among the winds. The bassoon—which Frank Damrosch described as "an ill wind which nobody blows good"—was better, I think, than it has ever been, and there is some stiff work in the Spanish Caprice. The brisk tempo which Sir Ernest MacMillan uses for the Fifth Symphony are most effective, bringing out the more heroic element and leaving morbid melancholy in the lurch. All the same the Borodin Overture came after it as a spiritual refreshment much needed, and I was more than ever convinced that of all Russians this composer wrote the most genuinely beautiful music. The Variations—which are for strings only—were very lovely, serene music, scholarly in their construction without being academically tedious. After the riotous close of the Spanish Caprice, the orchestra gave us encore Tchaikovsky's Andante Cantabile from the String Quartet.

THE Canadian Grand Opera Association presented as its first work of the season in Massey Hall last Saturday night, "Aida," under the direction of Richard Hageman. It was a performance which covered everyone concerned with a very considerable coating of glory, and I think a great many of the audience who came to see it remained to be have equally proverbially. Jeanne Penzance in the role of Aida sang superbly from beginning to end, and was, perhaps, the only one of the cast whose voice was completely adequate and entirely satisfying. Her acting, however, was rather stilted, and her costume was entirely unsuitable, being the more noticeable as all the rest of the costumes were



MYRA HESS, the distinguished pianist, who will be heard in recital at Eaton Auditorium on Feb. 15th.

ments. There would seem to have been a misprint, as the second movement was marked "Slay Air," which hardly seems right for Purcell. What was meant, I take it, was "Slow Air." Jack Samaloff played the Mozart Piano Concerto in A major with incredible neatness and ease. It sounded as though to play a wrong note would have been an effort, and the movement of his hands was efficient in the extreme. All the same it was rather dull and mechanical. After the intermission the audience were treated to the un-

filled out with professional men. The first oboe, the two bassoons and the three string basses were, I think, all. One hopes that Sir Ernest MacMillan's remarks may have the effect of encouraging young music students to take up these instruments, in spite of the fact that a string bass must be a frightful thing to take on a street-car.

OTHER EVENTS

SYMPHONIC THEATRE
BY MARGARET LAWRENCE

THE stage was set in brooding darkness relieved at the proper moments by strange and flickering lights. The stage was held in brooding silence, disturbed now and then by sounds like drums in the distance and faint, far-off music vaguely suggesting gramophone records. Two nude figures sat high at the right of the stage and two sat high at the left. Around them were sulphurous red lights. Below the stage to the right, also haled in the light they tell us belongs to hell, sat one male figure, and below the stage to the left sat another. Between the six of them a story was told. One took up a sentence and another carried it on and still another finished it. The sentences were adorned with mighty adjectives. Shadowy figures came up to the stage from in front and below and made remarks and a murderer came slinking from behind the grim lines of the dark stage setting and did his murder. The lawyers came and the judge came and then the murderer sat in a cell at Kingston. But after a while he died with weird shadows hovering over him. This is symphonic theatre, as presented by Herman Voaden in a play called "Murder Pattern" given by the Playworkshop in the auditorium of the Central High School of Commerce of Toronto on Thursday and Friday nights, January 30th and 31st.

I stretched my intelligence as far as it would stretch but it just would not get far enough. I could appreciate how murder could be treated artistically, and used as a contribution to Canadian drama, but I kept wondering at odd, stray moments why when all this effort was made a still greater effort had not been made to improve the diction of the players. The answer is, of course, that in Canada as we work

(Continued on Page 10)



A SCENE FROM "PERSONAL APPEARANCE", the hilarious satire on Hollywood which comes to the Royal Alexandra next week.

with high period. Edythe Shuttleworth was finely dramatic as Amneris and deserves great credit for such good work on short notice. Irving Levine as Amneris, and James Walker as Rhadames both displayed a tendency to beat time with their feet, the only touch of amateurishness of the whole performance, and the latter's voice was weak and thin. Barker Calahan as the King of Egypt was excellent, and had the distinction of being the only person to make his words clearly heard, and Basil McGillivray was most impressive as the High Priest. But I think the real stars of the production were those unseen folk who painted the scenery and generally arranged the sets. It would be hard to imagine a finer backdrop than that in the first scene of Act Four. The Hall of the Royal Palace—and the dim lighting and the impressive majesty of the crypt in the last scene added greatly to its effectiveness. Yes, it was the unseen ones who deserved the most praise, and when one considers under what difficulties they must have labored in a place like Massey Hall, that praise should be redoubled. The moving of the crowds on the stage was likewise excellent, and the beautiful and well-blended costumes of the women were themselves into a pattern of great charm in the second scene of Act Two as they moved about the stage. Undoubtedly Mr. Hageman's competent direction was responsible to a great extent for the final excellence of this performance, but it is to the local people who, in the face of many difficulties and much opposition, brought the Association to the point where they were in a position to seek Mr. Hageman's aid, that most of the credit must go. It was an excellent beginning, and the Association's further efforts deserve, and will no doubt receive, the support of the Toronto public. Toronto is now on the operatic map, and one may express a hope that it will become as firmly established there as it already is on the maps of Orchestra and Chorus.

THE Toronto Conservatory Orchestra, conducted by Etienne Mazzoleni, gave its first concert of this season last Monday night in Convention Hall. The program was one of unusual interest starting with a Suite for Strings by Purcell, and ending with the Beethoven Second Symphony. The Suite was very well played, with a fine sonority and smoothness and with considerable dash and precision in the rapid move-



FILLEN LAW, the noted Canadian contralto, who will appear with the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, on Feb. 11th, at Massey Hall.

—Photo by Charles Aslett.

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FILM GUIDE

"Splendor"—With Miriam Hopkins and Joel McCrea. A modern version (and not too modern) of "Paid in Full," "Damaged Goods" and "Bertha the Beautiful Cloak Model."

"Millions in the Air"—Amateur radio hour on the screen. With Wendy Barry. Routine, with a few pair specialty numbers.

"The Magnificent Obsession"—Screen version of the Lloyd Douglas novel, now finishing its third week locally. We still think it pretty terrible. With Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor.

"Rendezvous"—Wartime in Washington, with William Powell as an ace decoder and Rosalind Russell very handsome and often funny in a Gracie Allen role. Recommended.

"Sylvia Scarlett"—Katharine Hepburn in the screen version of the Compton McKenize novel, with the action rather thin and scattered and the charm a little congested.

"Dangerous"—Betty Davis gives a hyper-thyroid performance as the femme fatale who separates a man from his happiness, his ambition and his bank-roll. Miss Davis lights it up occasionally with her rather lurid ways, but we can't honestly recommend it.

STRIKE ME PINK

PEOPLE almost invariably have the same comment to make on Eddie Cantor: They got so tired of him on the radio. Maybe it's because over the radio one misses the special comedy effect of Eddie's eye-work, the immense Cantor eyes, wild with fright or luminous with self-pity. Or maybe it's just because we haven't a radio. Anyway his screen performances always make me laugh out loud, which is all one can ask of any comic. It is true that his jokes are usually the most obvious manipulations of old vaudeville gags, and that the structure of his comedies is always the same, built to accommodate the Goldwyn Girls' chorus and to allow for an elaborate chase sequence at the end. It's probably true, too, that his pictures generally depend less on brilliant invention than on wild exaggeration—no chases are as prolonged or involved as the Cantor chases, no chorus girls are as dowdy beautiful as the Goldwyn girls, and no comedian is ever so thoroughly knocked down, stood on his head, smeared with

to see "Strike Me Pink." His equipment as an entertainer doesn't consist entirely of a mecano set of wisecracks. He has, like most successful comedians, a wild sort of innocence and flighty charm which the radio probably doesn't convey.

"KING OF BURLESQUE"

IN CASE any aspect of your Broadway education has been neglected, "King of Burlesque" should fill it out. It's about the owner of a strip-tease burlesque show (Warner Baxter) who graduates, stage by stage, to the production of successful musical comedy. He marries a beautiful but impoverished socialite (Mona Barrie), a girl with a low, cultured laugh and the wide streak of native meanness so characteristic, in the movies at any rate, of Park Avenue. She persuades him to go in for the more rarefied forms of theatre, and when he fails she leaves him, with his broken heart, his despoiled bank account and a very cold turkey on his hands. However his loyal burlesque partner (Alice Faye) has been standing by so everything ends happily. There's nothing particularly new about the whole thing, but the picture is lively and interesting most of the time. New York always takes a good photograph and Broadway, though exploited in the movies at least twice a week, continues to yield up inexhaustibly its fabulous quality. No picture can be altogether dull, no matter what the narrative, as long as it takes its pace and language from Broadway. "King of Burlesque" belongs thoroughly to its locale. The characters don't converse, they wisecrack. The hero sits up all night over his production, then breakfasts on coffee and pie. Everything moves with the mechanical and exciting precision of step-dancing and the emotions and sentiments that figure in the drama are all perfectly in pan alley.

"YOUR UNCLE DUDLEY"

"YOUR UNCLE DUDLEY" featuring Edward Everett Horton, is a small-town comedy and would be very funny if Sinclair Lewis hadn't covered the whole subject of service clubs and town boosting once and for all, leaving nothing over even for farce. Edward Everett Horton's anxious fidgetings are always amusing to watch, though not perhaps through an entire picture. Like Charles Butter-



EDDIE CANTOR IN "STRIKE ME PINK"

from his own opera, "Caponeggi," at their concerts this week. This work, based on Browning's "The Ring and the Book," has been acclaimed by European critics and is slated for its American premiere next season. Dr. Hageman will return from Chicago in time to conduct the final rehearsals and the Saturday evening performance of "Carmen."

"PERSONAL APPEARANCE," the hilarious comedy hit that rocked New York with laughter for more than a year, will be presented at the Royal Alexandra Theatre for a week, beginning Monday, February 16, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday. The company that Producer Brock Pemberton will send to Toronto is headed by a young Pacific Coast actress, Barbara Brown, whose work has been enthusiastically praised by the newspaper reviewers of Philadelphia, Cleveland and Detroit where the company has just played successful engagements. The play was written by Lawrence Riley and directed by Antoinette Perry.

"Personal Appearance" is an amusing and pungent transcript from the life of a glamorous film star who, while making a series of personal appearances in the movie houses of Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and other cities of the hard coal region, seeks to add a young gasoline station attendant to her list of made conquests. That the lad is engaged to marry a girl of the neighborhood means nothing to the actress, who is so much interested in pursuing him that she secures his promise to accompany her to Hollywood forthwith. She pretends to see great merit in his invention—a gadget to attach to a motion picture camera.

Carole is accompanied on her tour by a press agent, Gene Tuttle. One of his duties is to keep her out of trouble and he looks with cold eye upon her sudden attachment for the small town youth. Tuttle connives with the neglected sweetheart and together they thwart Carole's plans. There is an uproarious climax just before the final curtain when she discovers that she has been hoaxed.

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AFTER LONG LAST, Charles Chaplin as he appears in his new film, "Modern Times".

sticky substances and deprived of his trousers as Eddie. In fact there is very little pure comedy about a Cantor picture. But there's a lot of funny entertainment.

There's a lot of spectacle, too. As usual, in "Strike Me Pink" the beautiful girls swim up to the camera one by one, so close that you are almost rubbing noses with their pure loveliness; and where Samuel Goldwyn gets such exquisite girls I can't imagine certainly one never sees them in any other pictures. He must grow them, from perfect seedlings, under glass. There is also one of those scenes to which Producer Goldwyn is passionately addicted, and which he hasn't had a chance to put on the screen since "Nana"—the one where a beautiful girl stands under a street lamp pouring out a true confession in song, until finally there is just the face and the lamp and the song, all glowing with a lurid incandescence. Ethel Merman is the singer in "Strike Me Pink" and she doesn't just sing, she hollers in gusts of desolation, while Eddie, lost in admiration, tucks his pancake under his chin and tries to eat his table napkin. This has all been done before one way or another, and so probably has the poker game which Eddie plays with invisible opponents, and his encounter with a potato-peeling demonstrator. It's sound entertainment just the same and often hilarious. In justice to Eddie Cantor, radio owners should go

worth he is best in character parts where he keeps up a constant nervous counterpoint to the strong, misguided actions of other people.

COMING EVENTS

THE second production of the Canadian Grand Opera Association's premiere season, which was inaugurated so triumphantly last Saturday evening with "Aida" in Massey Hall, will be Bizet's "Carmen" with Miss Edythe Shuttleworth singing the title role.

Guest artists for the presentation will be Sydney Rayner, noted Canadian tenor of the Opera Comique, Paris, and the Chicago Civic Opera, and Ruth Miller, former Metropolitan and now Chicago Civic Opera soprano. Miss Miller is the wife of the famous Metropolitan tenor, Mario Chamlee, who is expected to come to Toronto for the lead in "Faust" on Saturday, February 22. Mr. Rayner, who ranks as premier tenor of the Paris Opera Comique, is also well-known for his work with the San Carlo, Philadelphia and several other opera companies, and was recently acclaimed for his work in "Madame Butterfly" with the Chicago Civic.

Dr. Richard Hageman, general music director of the Canadian Grand Opera Association as well as the Chicago Civic Opera, has been invited by Dr. Frederick Stock to conduct the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in music



MYRNA LOY and Spencer Tracy in a scene from "Whipsaw," a melodrama in the sophisticated manner.

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Canadian periodicals have made a great contribution to the welfare of the people of Canada. They plan to make further advances in the production of a periodical literature that stamps Canada as a nation outstanding in cultural, governmental and industrial achievements. Standing between Canadians and the full development of a Canadian periodical literature, adequate to Canada's growth and needs, is the legislative handicap of added costs of raw materials and equipment, as compared with similar costs in foreign countries.

On January 1, 1936, Canada's Government Made United States Periodicals Duty and Tax Free But Left Canadian Periodicals Heavily Taxed, With Duties, Sales and Excise Taxes on Materials.

Tariffs and taxes imposed on Canadian magazines and periodicals, but not applied to United States publications, amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. The prosperity of every Canadian, and Canada's progress as a nation, is bound up in this problem.

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King has gone on record, July 1931:

"All advances that are made in civilization are the result of ideas, and in any way to preclude the possibility of a good idea having its opportunity of fruition to the full in any quarter is to retard to that extent the progress of civilization itself. . . . I deplore any tax which will in any way restrict the widest spread of views and ideas throughout communities, particularly communities that are neighbours."

Mr. King's government has applied this policy to United States publications. Consistency demands that Mr. King's government complete the application of this policy by freeing Canadian Periodicals to Widen the Spread of Canadian Ideas Throughout Canadian Communities and Provinces.

The question, "Should Canadian Publishers move to Buffalo, Detroit or Minneapolis?" is one for the people of Canada to answer through their parliament.

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

THE AMERICAN IDIOM

"Modern American Usage," by H. W. Horwill. Toronto, Oxford Press. \$2.50.

BY B. K. SANDWELL

IT IS a dreadful thing to discover that one knows two languages, uses both of them indiscriminately, and is not always able to tell where one of them begins and the other ends. That, however, is the discovery that will be made by practically every Canadian who looks through Mr. Horwill's volume with some degree of care. We who live on the North American continent are so constantly exposed to the American language that we cease to be able to recognize its less extreme developments as not being English. Mr. Horwill, on the other hand, must have read everything that was ever written by an American, but has never been on this side of the Atlantic. We imagine him even avoiding the company of Americans in England with a somewhat nervous and scrupulous care. In consequence he is able instantly to recognize any word or idiom that is not English, and since anything in English that is not English is pretty sure to be American, he has been able to make a good start on the compiling of a purely American dictionary.

Occasionally he runs into difficulties. A word or idiom that was in common use in the United States at the time when England knew nothing of it is obviously an Americanism, and does not cease to be an Americanism because the English adopt it later on. We suspect Mr. Horwill of being a comparatively young man; for quite a number of his errors relate to words which were apparently common in English when he was a boy, but which were purely American a little further back when we were one. The word "carpet-bagger" has apparently been incorporated into English long enough for Mr. Horwill to be dubious about its American origin, but it was current political slang in the United States in the '70s, and did not come into use in England until many years later, and further than that, we greatly doubt



CHARLES R. SANDERSON, Vice-President of the Association of Canadian Bookmen.

The great difficulty in preparing a book on modern American usage is the fact that there is no standard American usage in the sense of a generally accepted body of terms and idioms such as that with which Mr. Fowler was able to deal in his "Dictionary of Modern English Usage." The American language is immense, more fluid; usages come into its main stream and drift out again with much greater rapidity, a circumstance which is going to make the reading of twentieth century American Classics a somewhat difficult task for the twenty-first century. Mr. Horwill includes a lot of usages that have certainly not yet entered the main stream. He quotes a Boston paper for the term "soda" in the sense of a drug store, but we think that the journalist who used it was merely trying to enrich the American language and not making a very good job of it. That he missed a number of the more recent additions to the main stream is not a cause for wonder or complaint. He has no reference to "rebel" or to "cheeseburger," and he has not heard of "sub-debs" nor, rather surprisingly, of "bunk" as a term to be applied to history. It can hardly be suggested, surely, that that is English. He thinks that the word "absent" can be used as a noun, when the truth is that the most one can do with it is to make it a collective noun. He has not noticed the rapid extension of the verb "to rate" in such expressions as rating a first-class mark. He is inadequate on the very interesting subject of the various uses of certain prepositions in the two languages. "On" has many more startling uses in the United States than most of those which he quotes. New York advertisements frequently speak of "a sale on white-wash" or "a sacrifice on cheese."



HARRY BURTON, Vice-President of the Association of Canadian Bookmen.

wonder the implication from which "cheese" is derived, was ever in general use in England. On the other hand, he probably errs in the only direction when he thinks that the English "mountain" use of "grain" is the sense of making tin of it derived from the American usage. It is far more likely that the word was used in a somewhat technical manner in both English and American literature, and that the Americans with their passion for importing proper technical terms into several non-technical usages gave it a patch recognition which the English refused to it.

ABOUT half of the words and usages in this volume are being introduced to some Western sport, and of science. In England, technical terms remain technical, but in the United States they have a strong tendency to get into popular usage. For example, "sport" has become part of the general American language, and "sport" has been familiar even to those Americans which move gamblers thirty yards and then today. Also regard is immortal. Mr. Horwill is very in complete about this section of his American language, for "school" does not mean the only term that is recognized. It is interesting to notice how a word which has been suggested by the technical language in one department of activity in America in England will be picked up by another. This for example the term "struck" never took root in England for the main line of a rail was system, but became official for the long distance lines of a telephone system, so that our long distance calls are there referred to as "struck calls."



ANSON BAILEY CUTTS, Executive Secretary of the Association of Canadian Bookmen.

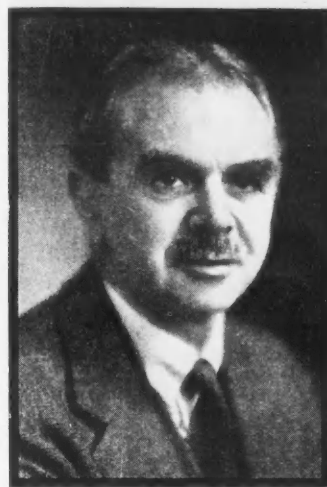
headmaster Thomas Allison Kirkconnell of the twentieth century, whose life history is given in an all too brief volume by a devoted son. The study is inspired by love and the place of scholarly understanding of the great Ontario educationalist.

OF Thomas Kirkconnell, Dr. W. J.

Alexander says in an illuminating introduction to this book: "I suggest that in the limited sphere of his influence he made a more genuine individual contribution to the real interests of humanity than most of our outstanding politicians and business men." We have had an overabundance of biographies of Canadian politicians and publicists, usually badly done, without literary charm.

"A Canadian Headmaster" is in a different class. It has imagination and restraint and the note of sincerity is present on every page. It is a book that will stand many re-readings, a volume that every person engaged in teaching should have by him as a *casus animarum*. It is "the record of a wholesome, happy and useful life," and has a culture, enthusiasm and kindness, to use Dr. Alexander's words, regarding the subject of the narrative, that are inspirational.

AS A boy Thomas Kirkconnell decided to be a teacher, but his parents considered that his place was with his brothers on the pioneer farm. Without assistance or even encouragement he won teachers' certificates and taught in all grades of Ontario schools primary, public, high and collegiate. At sixteen he taught in a rural school near Tiverton, at nineteen near Port Elgin, at twenty-one in the Vankleek High School, and at twenty-six in the Port Hope High School. He gained by extramural work his B.A. from Queen's University and shortly became headmaster of the Port Hope High School and finally of the Lindsay Collegiate. His rapid rise in his profession was due mainly to the fact that "his life was work" and any task he undertook he did thoroughly. He was a specialist in mathematics and science, but at the same time was a man of the widest culture, familiarizing his mind with the best in literature, philosophy and nature study, ever keeping a broad and sane outlook. But his field was a narrow one. He had no opportunities to travel, and save for a trip down the Lower St. Lawrence. However, through literature the great world was opened up to him. As his biographer charmingly details, he became familiar with Scotland, the land of his ancestors, through the works of Scott and Stevenson; of England, from Dickens, Blackmore and Hardy; of the United States, from Washington Irving and Hawthorne; indeed, through literature he visited all countries and became acquainted with all peoples.



SIDNEY B. WATSON, Vice-President of the Association of Canadian Bookmen.

—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.

GOLDEN BOOKS

SELECTED BY LADY WILLISON

LAURENCE STERNE was born, 1713, in Clonmel, Ireland, where his father, a captain in the army, was quartered. He took his degree at Jesus College, Cambridge, 1736. Orders soon followed. He was given the livings of Sutton and Stillington; his grandfather had been Archbishop of York. Sterne showed no particular inclination for writing until 1760 when the first volume of "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy" was published. For the remaining nine years of his life he continued "Tristram Shandy" at intervals, wrote "A Sentimental Journey" and published several volumes of sermons. He died from a disease of the lungs, 1768.

Sterne's masterpiece, "Tristram Shandy," is a novel like no other novel, minute, leisurely, discursive to the point of upsetting one's intelligence, without any particular happenings, abounding in sly innuendo and hints of impropriety, but presenting such a substantial portion of English life and character in the 18th century that Tristram is as immortal as may be. Sterne wrote with angelic ease and perfection. Tristram himself is a shadowy figure. But his father, mother, his Uncle Toby, Corporal Trim, Uncle Toby's body servant, the Widow Wadman, these people are as living as we are. More so, possibly, Uncle Toby, Hazlett says, is "one of the finest compliments ever paid to human nature."

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THE CRIME CALENDAR

BY J. V. McAREE

CLYDE B. CLAYSON'S name is familiar to me, and so was mine, that he is a newswriter in the field of detective fiction. We had him welcome. "The Fifth Tumbler" (Doubleday and Doran, \$2.25) is a sound achievement. It is well written and the mystery is masked until the last chapter. There is no waste motion. Everything that appears in the story has something to do with it, which, we regret to state, is by no means always the case. Incidentally we learn considerable about locks, the art of picking them, and the operation of pass keys and master keys in modern hotels. The

amateur sleuth who makes up "The Fifth Tumbler" the first of what we hope will be many appearances, is only moderately credible and he easily convinces us that he has powers of reasoning and imagination beyond those of the regular police with whom he works, and they are by no means subnormal in the matter of intelligence. Though the book is by an American author, there is a satisfactory absence of tough talk and blasphemous which have become somewhat of a habit since so many former police reporters have taken to writing detective stories.



"SQUARE IN WINTER, CANADA". From a painting by J. W. Morrice.

JAMES WILSON MORRICE

BY DONALD W. BUCHANAN

EXCEPT for Whistler, no painter from North America ever achieved such considered renown in the Paris of pre-war days as did the Canadian, James Wilson Morrice. Born in Montreal in 1865 and educated in Toronto, Morrice lived most of his life abroad. He was a wanderer without any fixed abode, although he was always more at home in Paris than elsewhere. Towards the end of his life, North Africa and the West Indies attracted him and it was in Tunis that he died in 1924.

The most original work that came from his brush, aside from the canvases he did in the West Indies in 1921, were the hundreds of small paintings on wooden panels which he was accustomed to do from café tables throughout the cities of his travels. Here, in these tiny studies is the local atmosphere, grey with a suave flush of greenness, when it is a public garden in Paris, colder and more metallic when it is a view of the ice on the river St. Lawrence. But the scenes represented, despite the truthfulness of the atmosphere, are never mere illustrations. Lamp posts on a street, the figure of a woman wearing long skirts, those and many other shapes are indicated by certain mannerisms of the brush, quick twirls that stand as symbols for a bonnet and a face, a dog or the head and mane of a horse, and remain as signatures to a hundred panels that have not otherwise been signed.

DURING his frequent visits to Canada, Morrice loved most to paint old Quebec, to depict a street in the snow, or the citadel hill as seen from the harbor. The ferry from Lévis to Quebec fascinated him. Not only did he draw the ferry wharf, with the prospect of the Quebec on the cliff, but he also made many sketches of horses in the bow of the boat. The silent beasts, the curved runners of the sleds behind them, seem almost like toy animals out of a fairy tale. Upon this whimsical note Morrice often played. He drew flat sleds loaded with wood, an archer on top, guiding the reins, or views of winter streets with horses, heavy blankets on their backs, in the foreground. In the lower town of Quebec there was a tavern from which he was wont to make momentary sorties to paint the horses and sleighs on the square before the church of Notre Dame des Victoires, but he would always rush back after a minute or two to rub his hands before the stove and to take a sip of whiskey.

During the last ten years of his life James Wilson Morrice was to be seen less and less in Canada. The West Indies began to attract him so that most of his visits to Montreal became mere passages between Paris and Cuba or Jamaica. The lack of appreciation among Canadians for the newer phases of his work caused him, after 1916, to stop sending pictures to any of the Canadian salons, although the Carnegie International Exhibition in Pittsburgh continued to receive offerings from his brush until his death. The meagre sympathy accorded his paintings by people in Montreal hurt him more than a little. The desire to be liked in his native land had always been strong; one notices it clearly between the lines of his prolonged correspondence with Newton MacTavish, the editor of the *Canadian Magazine*.

"I was glad to read it," he states once in reference to an article MacTavish had written on Canadian artists, "because, in the Montreal papers particularly, Canadian art is considered of no importance."

H. S. Ciolkowski, who knew him towards the end of his life, described Morrice as follows:

"Of medium height, generally dressed in tweeds and smoking French tobacco, with a smooth, round head, his distinguished face, short, grizzled beard and lightly veiled glance, he was a type à la Clouet—he used to speak but little, never of himself, and in quite a low voice."

OTHER observers remember how he would sit down heavily in a chair, put forth a finger, point it directly into you, as if to give added point to some story he was about to tell. He had a habit of leaning back and laughing quickly at his own jokes. Witty enough at most times he could also be merely befuddled, as when, walking vaguely about his studio, he would keep repeating that he must play his flute for his guests, but would never play it. His tipsy moments grew more frequent. The nocturnal calls, which he made upon his friends, began to annoy them beyond endurance. At other times, the mood to be alone would prove all powerful, then he would disappear, he would not see anyone for days.

It cannot be denied that Morrice used alcohol to excess but so also did many another fine painter. So long as liquor can be proved not to have weakened his sensibilities, its influence upon his art must not be

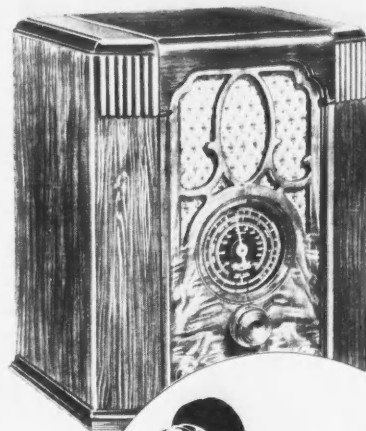
stressed too much. So far as we know, he always finished his canvases, done as enlargements from his small sketches, when he was sober. Upon these he worked in the morning early between eight o'clock and ten or eleven. As for his small compositions in oil on panels, which some call the supreme creations of the man, these were painted usually at café tables when he was drinking and drinking heavily. The quick, flowing touch of his brush, the sure relation of tone to tone, were notable elements of these compositions. The artist is supposed to have said that he could see better while he was drinking. By that the sensual origin of much of his work is demonstrated. But, unlike Utrillo, the French painter, who, in alcoholic haze, made pictures by the light of a lamp from postcards, as if he were performing a mechanical movement, Morrice always retained, while he was painting his panels, a certain conscious artistry, a pictorial arrangement of the subject. "Utrillo," wrote Maurice Raynal, "is an eye, an admirable, exact eye, that discovers at once the right tone, the exact shade, with amazing certainty." While Morrice never became such a mere recording mechanism, untouched by sentiment, purpose or memory, he was possessed, nevertheless, of a similarly exact and sensuous eye.

DURING his lifetime, Morrice had little to do with picture dealers, for, as he told someone in Paris, he hated them. Yet in Montreal he was always on good terms with the firm of Wm. Scott and Sons. Their friendship had been of long standing. Mr. Scott had been the first to exhibit the artist's early oil sketches and when Morrice was still a student he had persuaded Sir William Van Horne, who spent thousands of dollars annually upon acquiring old masters, to encourage the young Canadian by buying one of his sketches for ten dollars. In this way a business connection between Mr. Scott and James Morrice was born.

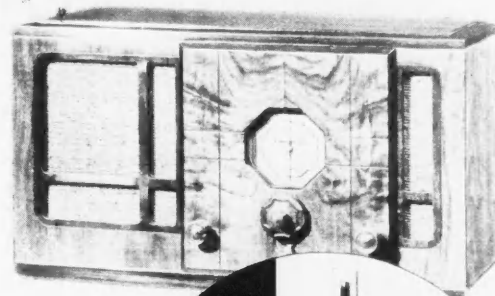
From Paris the artist sent paintings regularly to Montreal to be displayed by this gallery. With F. R. Heaton, who, after the retirement of William Scott, became the head of the firm, he had many discussions about prices and about sales in Canada. Once his reputation had been established in Europe and in the United States (he won a silver medal at the Pan-American Exhibition in Buffalo in 1901 and in 1904 one of his can-

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vases was acquired by the Pennsylvania Museum of Fine Arts) he would brook no bargaining with his creations. He demanded a good price or no sale at all. One buyer who could afford to pay, insisted on arguing for a long time with Mr. Heaton over two pictures that were on exhibition and which were priced at seven hundred and fifty dollars each. The prospective purchaser finally offered twelve hundred dollars for the two. Mr. Heaton immediately consulted Morrice, who happened to be in town at the time. The artist was deeply offended. "Give the gentleman my compliments," he told the dealer, "and tell him to go to hell!"

Most of his canvases were sold in Montreal at prices ranging from five hundred to eight hundred dollars. Even so, Morrice would complain to his agents, he would say, "These pictures are most valuable, they are works of great moment, you should realize that they are worth much more than you are charging for them."

Never once did the artist swerve from complete self-confidence in his own talents.

Morrice knew both Arnold Bennett and Somerset Maugham and

traces of the artist can be found in the novels of both these writers. In Maugham's masterpiece, "Of Human Bondage," the hero of the novel, Philip Carey, studies art in Paris and meets many painters and one curious poet, who is called Armand Shaw. The conversation of these characters, their arguments over painting, may be said to represent a faithful record of discussions such as those which took place over the tables at the Chat Blau, a cheap restaurant in Montmartre, which Morrice frequented in company with Bennett and Maugham and Clive Bell.

THE WORLD OF ART

BY G. CAMPBELL MCINNES

AN EXTREMELY interesting and representative selection of modern color prints is at present showing at Upper Canada College. It is open to the public and will be on view until 9th February. The collection was assembled in London by the Roderf Gallery, for the National Gallery of Canada, and under their auspices has been on loan and has traveled extensively throughout Canada. The prints are the work of English and European artists, and show the amazing development that has taken place in this field during the last few years, more especially, perhaps, in the linocut, a medium that has achieved, in the work of such artists as Cyril Power and Sybil Andrews a forceful, flowing rhythm and a freedom that is remarkably rare. There are also lithographs by Bonnard and Vuillard.

THE current showing at the Maloney Galleries on Grenville Street is definitely one *pour aller le bon grain* in fact it is likely to provoke almost everybody. Admirers of modern Canadian landscape art will find paintings that are academic in all except choice and arrangement of subject matter; academicians will find their precious conventions and technical tricks being used to portray lively and striking objects; and those who disagree with the portrayal of realistic nudes will be hardly less shocked than those who discover that, in spite of the skill lavished on them, these figures have little more depth than the canvas upon which they are painted.

But in spite of all this, the work of Dorothy Stevens and Florence Proctor is extremely entertaining, while of its ingenuity and dexterity there can be no doubt. It is entertaining because it refuses to allow you to take it too seriously. Miss Stevens and Mrs. Proctor are essentially virtuosos; and your virtuoso is one who consciously exhibits his skill. He has the whip hand over his material, and is proud to let you know it; and hence any sense of

struggle, of synthesis or of deep feeling is absent in his work. It one bears this in mind it is an easy task to enjoy this exhibition, for Miss Stevens is an extremely competent painter, and Mrs. Proctor has a flair for decorative design that I do not recall to have seen equalled here.

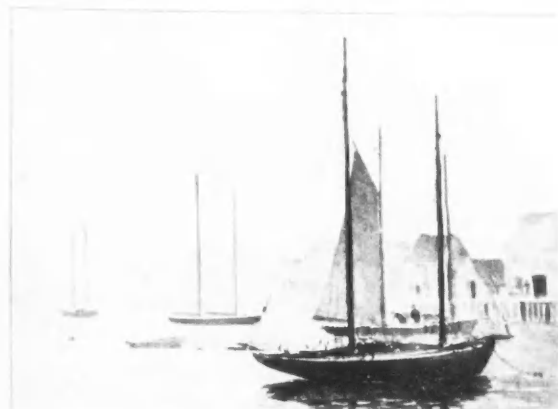
Both artists have their lapses; Miss Stevens in her pastels, and Mrs. Proctor in the really frightening "Lady Amherst" and "Poppies." But in some of her canvases, and more especially in the fine series of etchings in the entrance hall, Miss Stevens shows herself an excellent draughtsman, while her still-lives are such as to make one wish to see more of them, and less of the conventional portraits. And Mrs. Proctor has a sense of humor and a sense of the decorative effect of opposed patches of striking color, that is, on occasion, most felicitous. My favorites still

remain "Josephine" and "The Wharf." Despite their hard, harsh, brassy surfaces, they cohere well, and are flawlessly painted. In the latter picture, Mrs. Proctor has apparently discovered that the technique of the cinema is not to be despised. Translated into terms of black and white, "The Wharf" is just such a composition as those at which silent-film directors love to gaze in a close-up.

Personally, although I enjoyed this exhibition I could not help having an uncomfortable feeling that I was enjoying it in much the same way and for much the same reasons, that I would enjoy the annual performance of Maskelyne's Mysteries. In kind, it is not in degree, the work of Miss Stevens and Mrs. Proctor has something in common with the carved knees of the Ming dynasty with much of Rodin's sculpture and with Carravaggio's pictures.



"THE BARBER SHOP, QUEBEC". From a painting by J. W. Morrice.



"TOG AT NEW HARBOUR, N.S." From a water color by Hugh Robertson, a collection of whose work has been on exhibition at the Roberts Art Gallery, Toronto.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

BY R. E. KNOWLES, JR.

HE USED to make the Tories squirm in their seats. But since he has ceased to be Dr. L. J. Simpson, back-bencher of the microscopic Liberal opposition in the Ontario Legislature, and has become Hon. Dr. L. J. Simpson, front-bencher and Minister of Education in the preponderant Liberal majority, he has given up this form of sport. He has given it up partly, I know, because he is conscientious in the discharge of the more important and more consequential ministerial duties that he faces, and partly, I suspect, because today he would be denied the pleasure of watching the widespread epidemic of squirming he used to cause, as the solid phalanx of 20 Tories has shrunk to a corporal's guard of 17.

Alone among the little band of Liberals who sat in the provincial legislature which ended its life two years ago, Dr. Simpson was given a place in Premier Hepburn's cabinet. And it is no disrespect to the other members of this little band to say that a more suitable choice for ministerial rank could not possibly have been made from among them. Dr. Simpson is a forceful speaker. He is a fighter, too. Thus, when his party was reduced to almost atomic proportions, and when that long-sought phenomenon known as the disintegration of the atom was threatening to occur, he still harled invective at the government benches and hurled it with far more telling effect than could any of his colleagues.

CHIEF amongst the topics of his onslaughts was education. It was a shame, he used to say, that the administration of such an important department should be merely "the spare-time job of the Premier." He clamored for many radical reforms in the educational system. So today, with Dr. Simpson holding the full-time job of Minister of Education, many of those reforms have been put into effect, are being put into effect, or will be put into effect in the near future.

First he has abolished the second year of the Normal School course for public school teachers. Second, he has discontinued the payment of fees for

departmental examinations, thus saving parents of school children nearly \$200,000 a year. Third, he has taken steps to have greater care and discrimination exercised in the selection of teachers, to make temperament and character, not merely ability to pass examinations, requisites to the securing of a teacher's certificate. Fourth, he has reduced the number of necessary examinations by extending the system of promotion by recommendation. Finally, without incurring any essential service he has reduced expenditures in his department by some million and a quarter dollars a year.

BUT more drastic reforms are under way. Without attracting much attention and without evoking flaming headlines, profound changes are gradually and quietly being brought about in Ontario's educational system. For months past a special committee has been sifting, hearing masses of evidence, comparing countless proposals, sifting facts and weighing recommendations. On the strength of this committee's report legislation will be introduced at this year's session of the House which, it is confidently predicted, will effect radical and wholesale amendments to statutes on education.

One of the outstanding of these expected reforms is a complete reorganization of the high school curriculum which, Dr. Simpson says, has heretofore been based solely on the needs of the pupils who proceed to university although they comprise only ten per cent of the total high school registration. Accordingly, alternatives to the standard Latin, French, Geometry, Algebra, etc., now necessary for matriculation, may be introduced; they will be subjects of far greater value to the student whose education ends with high school, and he will, on passing an examination in them, obtain a "school-leaving diploma" which will be a certificate of his academic attainments equivalent to a matriculation certificate but preferable to it for one not embarking on a professional career, and likely to be more highly regarded by a prospective employer.

Equally important and being put

into effect with equal caution and moderation, are the new Minister's plans to allow teachers more initiative, to make teaching regulations more elastic, and to end the conformity to the minutiae of pedagogic technique that has developed during recent years. There has been a tendency to put education along with almost everything else on a mass-production basis. All the teacher's duties, down to the smallest details, have been set forth in departmental regulations, and repeated non-compliance has meant dismissal. But this is to be changed. No longer will education be a highly-centralized red-tape machine, but will again become the essentially human and personal thing it should be, the thing it was in the days of the "hickory stick." Dr. Simpson's most vitriolic tirades against the Conservative government were on this very point. His attitude reflected that of thousands of teachers.

DR. SIMPSON is of medium height, calm-eyed and mild-mannered. In conversation he is quiet-spoken and unassuming, but when making a political speech he exudes fire. His voice rises and falls in cadences to suit the emotion he wishes to arouse, his arms make appropriate gestures, and all the while a steady flow of choice English, carefully enunciated, comes from his lips. Since assuming the portfolio of education he has made none of those fighting speeches from the floor of the Legislature, devoting himself to administration rather than to controversy, so that one cannot say whether he is as good a speaker when upholding as when assailing, whether he excels on the defensive as he has amply demonstrated he does on the offensive. He is by no means the mere demagogue, for whatever statements he makes are backed up by facts and whatever opinions he expresses are reinforced by sound reasoning.

When Mr. Hepburn announced his "swing to the left" some years ago Dr. Simpson supported him. This, the doctor explains, does not mean he is a socialist, but simply that he believes that there has been a far too slavish devotion to old and ancestral courses, and that the new situations that have arisen present new problems and call for new and untried methods. In evolving these new methods, he claims the doctrinaire and dogmatic. He prefers to proceed empirically, even at the risk of making a mistake and having to undo something he has done. But he does try to find the solution to problems confronting the community, and is now devoting himself especially to those in connection with education.

IN HIS office the other day, he explained to me what some of these problems are. "We must cultivate," he said, "a much more sympathetic attitude between this department, boards of school trustees, and teachers. These are the three bodies in whose hands lies a large degree of the responsibility for the welfare of future generations, and only by delicate cooperation can they make the best job of it. Just now my particular concern is for the 20 per cent of high school pupils who never go to university, and we are evolving the curriculum to bring it more into line with their needs."

His subsequent remarks revealed these views. He believes that the examination system must be retained until a suitable substitute for it can be found. He dislikes "trills" in education and hopes to eliminate those that have been allowed to grow up in Ontario in recent years. He intends to make music a much more important subject than it has been, possibly to make it compulsory. He plans to use the radio more for educational purposes. He believes that courses should be more "according to the abilities and tastes of the pupil."

Excellent cooperation has been forthcoming from the officials of his department, Dr. Simpson said, both in acquainting him with administrative routine and in putting his reforms into operation. Politics have not entered into it. While other departments have participated in the "big parade" of Conservative appointments out of office as promised by Mr. Hepburn before the election, none has been dismissed from the Ministry of Education.

LEONARD SIMPSON was born on a farm near Thornton, Simcoe County, on July 26, 1882, the son of pioneer and youngest in a family of eight. He attended the country school, then Barrie Collegiate, and after he had taken his "Junior Leaving" tried teaching for a year and a half, receiving a princely \$200 a year. Medicine attracted him, so he started to study for the M.D. at the University of Toronto. He earned his own board and tuition fees by selling supplies to rural schools during the summers; a



WILL DURANT, who will address The Playhouse Club on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12. His subject will be "The Crisis in American Civilization."



HON. DR. L. J. SIMPSON.

job which he says he enjoyed immensely, and which proved highly remunerative. As soon as he graduated in 1907 he became medical intern for a mining company near Sudbury, and there the young physician had to look after the broken limbs and cracked heads that were brought to him without any guidance from a more experienced man.

A year later he set up in practice, first at Stroud and later at Barrie. He has remained in the latter town ever since, conducting a general practice and an ever-widening one until it was recently cut short by his duties at Queen's Park. After he had been in Barrie a few years he was elected to the local Board of Education, and in time became chairman of that body. He has taken an active part in the Masonic Order and Kiwanis Club, having held office in both of these organizations.

DR. SIMPSON says that as far back as he can remember he was interested in politics and that even when attending public school he never missed a political meeting in the district and read all the political literature he could lay his hands on. Like many more prominent party men, he was not brought up in the same political faith as he now holds. His parents were ardent Conservatives, and yet Leonard became a Liberal from the start. The reason, he says, was because the principles of Liberalism held a far greater attraction for him than those of Conservatism. From the time he settled in Barrie, therefore, he was always actively identified with the Liberal cause.

He contested Centre Simcoe—much against his will, he says—in the 1923 provincial general election, but lost to the Conservative nominee largely because there was also a Progressive in the field. But in 1929 he again stood for election with the result that Centre Simcoe returned a Liberal for the first time in 39 years, and when he ran again last June his majority was one of the biggest in the Province.

His hobbies are baseball, bowling and curling. He has five children—every one of them at school, so that as a private citizen he has every bit as keen an interest in matters educational as he has in his capacity of Minister of Education for Ontario.

MUSIC

(Continued from Page 7)

gravelly upon the drama it is the play that seems to be the thing. But still, and all, as our pioneers used to say, a little work could very well be done in the matter of training players to say the lines they have to say. The theatre remains after all an art of the human voice as well as the human body. Not to mention the play of situation between human beings in given patterns of circumstance.

RUTH SLENCZYNSKI
BY TENNYSON SLOANE

RUTH SLENCZYNSKI astounded all who heard her in Massey Hall. There was nothing to be overlooked—nothing to be forgiven because of childhood. Even her small person would seem to defy the endurance which she maintained throughout an exacting program.

In the Minor Chaconne we were impressed by a fine appreciation of dramatic material and her brilliant octave passages, especially in the left hand. The Beethoven Sonata op. 53 was played with an understanding far greater than would be expected in one so young; and the excellent pedalling in the Rondo was of particular interest. Schumann's Papillons benefited also by a finished pedal treatment, and in this as well as in the last numbers which followed, the extremely light, pianissimo passages were incredible. When she completed the program with a Chopin Ballade and Weber Rondo, this very young artist seemed quite untired. Three Chopin encores brought the recital to a close.

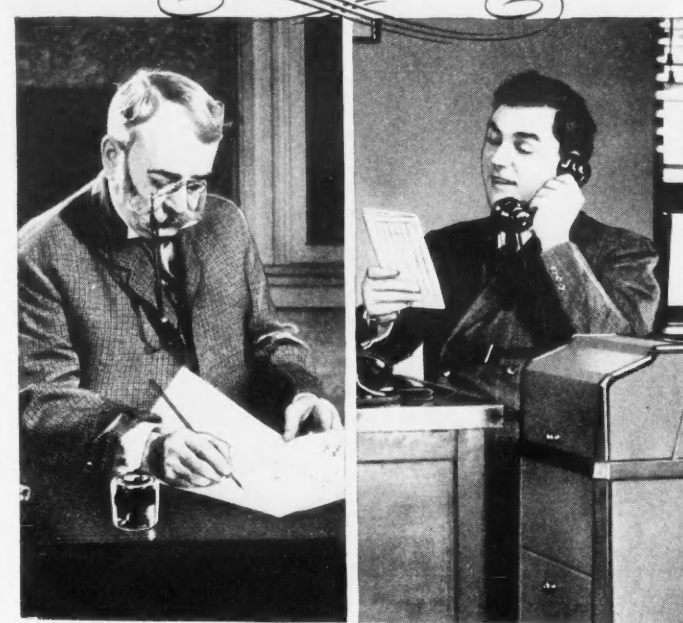
We had listened to an artist! Ruth Slenczynski has technical brilliance, good tone and as much emotional depth as one could find in a child whose age is only eleven years. Moreover, she will remain untouched by our contention that child prodigies, in the majority of cases, should be kept at home and put to bed with their teddy bears at a very early hour.

NEW YORK DEBUT

BY JOHN E. WEBBER

MARY STEWART is the latest songbird from the Canadian woodlands to alight in this metropolis and win the plaudits of a critical New York audience. The actual alighting was done three years ago when Miss Stewart left Vancouver, where she was born, raised and attended the University of British Columbia, to continue her studies here. She has been soloist in one of New York's city churches for the past year and been heard previously in studio recitals, but her Town Hall appearance on

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Sunday, January 19th, was her first bid for public recognition as a concert artist. And a successful bid it was.

Beauty, a truly regal stage presence, dramatic talent, and a colorful mezzo-soprano voice of moderate volume and range, are the equipment this young Canadian brings to a promising concert career. She seemed to suffer slightly from stage fright in the trying "Laudamus Te" of her opening number, but, in the Brahms group which followed, and throughout the remainder of a full-text program of Mahler, Strauss, Debussy and Hugo Wolf, sang with the ease, poise and confidence of an assured artist.

The Brahms numbers were, "In Waldesheimlichkeit," "Der Gang zum Lieben" and "Der Schmelz"; the Mahler, "Ich bin der Welt abhandlungskommen"; the Strauss, "Ständchen"; the Debussy, "Le Chevalier"; the "Maiden Song" and "The Hugo Wolf, "Mausfallen Sprüche"; "In der Frühe"; "Donk es a Seele"; and "Ich hab' in Panna einen Liebesten wohnen". This ambitious program was tapered off with a selection of songs in English, Irene Varley's "A Dream" and "Oh Mistress Mine", Roger Quilter's "Now Sleeps the Crimson Petal", Cyril Scott's "Lullaby", Maurice Besley's "The Second Minuet" and Sinding's "Fugue".

COMING EVENTS

THE fashion of pianists playing without the music in front of them was discussed with Myra Hess, C.B.E., the distinguished English pianist, who will give the next concert in the Music Masters Series under the auspices of the Association of Women Teachers of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, in the Eaton Auditorium on Saturday, February 15th.

"I read readily and memorize



MARY STEWART, talented young Canadian Mezzo-Soprano, whom critics acclaimed at her New York (Town Hall) debut, January 19.

quickly," said Miss Hess, "but because one has that faculty it does not follow that one ought never to resort to printed notes in public. Indeed, there have been great artists who always used notes—Pugno, for instance."

Miss Hess confessed to a preference for notes on occasion, even though she had the music in her head.

"When I play a Mozart concerto, I usually have the music on the rack," she explained, "because it promotes greater ease and suggests the atmosphere of chamber music, which I feel is appropriate to most of the Mozart concertos. "Certain compositions, however," she went on, "particularly those of an intensely emotional character, probably would not receive full justice if the player used notes. Her entire attention and interpretative power must be concentrated upon the spirit of the music. The public demands this nice discrimination from every artist."

"But," adds Miss Hess, "if we feel more at ease sometimes playing with the music before us, why this fetish of playing it by heart?"

HAROLD KREUTZBERG, who will be seen with Ruth Page in a duo dance recital at Massey Hall, Friday evening, February 21st, made his first appearance since his return from Europe this season at New York, Sunday evening, February 2nd. In a brilliant program, which included many new numbers, the famous dancer showed that he is still without any serious rival among male dancers of Europe and America. Throughout the evening he kept the capacity crowd in a state of ecstasy, and was rewarded the next day by an enthusiastic press which declared his recital to be one of the major events of the season. Another recital will be given by Kreutzberg in New York February 9th, after which he joins Ruth Page for a series of duo appearances in the east.

Ruth Page, who is America's most vital and daring dance creator, began her career with Pavlova at the age of fifteen. Europe, Russia and the Far East, as well as America, have placed her among the few great ballerinas in the world today. In 1929, while on a boat sailing for her Moscow engagement, at the invitation of the Soviet Government, Miss Page met Harold Kreutzberg. The artists were mutually attracted by a common viewpoint toward the dance as an art form, and when Miss Page next visited Europe in the summer of 1932 she spent a month working with Mr. Kreutzberg at the Mozartium in Salzburg. That winter, in February, 1933, Miss Page and Mr. Kreutzberg gave their first concert together in Chicago. They left the following spring to tour the Orient together. They have toured America in 1933, 1934 and 1935, dancing to capacity houses and before audiences quick to appreciate the privilege of seeing together two of the foremost dancers in the world.

Their Toronto engagement is under the local management of Wilfred C. James and Ernest Rawley.



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ARE FARMS OVER-PRODUCTIVE?

BY NICHOLAS IGNATIEFF

THE question of whether there is or is not general agricultural overproduction, upon which even the leading economists cannot agree, is not a merely theoretical question to Canada; it is of vital importance to the livelihood of this country.

At the moment the question is not being raised as much as it was a couple of years ago because prices for wheat and other agricultural products have risen considerably and markets have expanded. Some consider this a sign of permanent recovery, an upswing of prices to their normal level and an approach to a steady equilibrium of production and consumption. A few do not see any grounds for such optimism and consider the present upswing a more or less temporary phenomenon due to such extraordinary circumstances as a succession of poor crops in Western Canada and the United States and a minor war boom which has developed during the past year and which may be principally responsible for the partial recovery in world business. Nevertheless it would be of real value to discover whether there is any basis for fear of general overproduction in agriculture which might vitally affect the process of recovery in Canada.

PROF. JOSEPH M. GOLDSTEIN'S book, "The Agricultural Crisis" (John Day, New York) recently published, is an important contribution to the study of this whole question. The author deserves special attention because his earlier forecasts proved exceptionally accurate. He was the leading agricultural economist in Russia before the Great War and head of the Department of Political Economy in the University of Moscow. At this time Russia was the leading producer and exporter of wheat. She fully expected to retain that position indefinitely. Professor Goldstein was the first to see official complacency in this respect.

During the negotiations for renewal of a trade agreement between Germany and Russia which took place a few years before the war and which the Russian Government conducted upon the assumption that Russia was the undisputed granary of Europe, Mr. Goldstein warned the Russian Government that it would not be long before Russia lost that position. He predicted that the completion of the Panama Canal would revolutionize wheat production and trade by making possible the development of the great plains of North and South America which would be able to produce huge quantities of wheat cheaply transported to Europe, thus undermining Russia's proud position in the world wheat market.

THE Russian Government became so apprehensive that in 1913 they sent Professor Goldstein to America and Australia to study the agricultural situation there. It was after this extensive tour that he expressed his conviction, contrary to the general belief then held, that a general overproduction in agriculture and a consequent great drop in prices for farm

This is a theory so contradictory to the ideas generally accepted only a few years ago, and still believed by many people, that it will not go unchallenged, especially as in all other commodities most economists maintain there cannot be general overproduction and they prefer to describe the phenomena accompanying the great depression as being due to under-consumption. With food production it is to a great extent an entirely different matter, however.

Our material needs may be almost indefinitely elastic, we can do with almost any number of clothes, we can wish to live in bigger and better houses and own more and finer cars, but our stomachs are definitely limited in elasticity. The total number of food calories we consume in different ages and under varying standards of living will not fluctuate a very great deal, unless a large proportion of humanity is undernourished. This is probably not true of the civilized portions of the world and unfortunately there seems to be no prospect of either increasing or enriching rapidly the diet of those people in China and elsewhere who live permanently on short rations.

TRUE, improved standards of living introduce a degree of luxury and variety into our diet which may mean an increase in total food consumption. Much inferior food becomes wasted. Many more steers might have to be butchered if we refused to eat anything but sirloin steak. More wheat might be consumed if we insisted on having our bread made from the outer portion of the kernel only. On the other hand, the greater consumption of fruits and fresh vegetables would tend to reduce the consumption of the staple cereals, a tendency notable in America. So that on the whole it is probably true to say that in order to preserve an equilibrium between food production and food consumption the production of food must just keep pace with the growth of world population.

Professor Goldstein's book leads to the conclusion that this has not been the case, and that the actual and potential production of food in the world greatly surpasses the needs of the earth's population at its present rate of growth.

It will be contended by some that his estimates of the potential agricultural lands yet open for development in Canada, the United States, Argentina, Australia and Russia are far too optimistic. In all cases, he bases his figures on official estimates, but it is these estimates that many economists refuse to accept. The future alone can prove whether they are correct or not. Certain it is, however, that the progress of agricultural science has enabled wheat and other farm products to be grown in latitudes and under climatic conditions deemed impossible only a few years ago. Witness the wheat which has been cultivated beyond the Arctic Circle on the Mackenzie River in Canada.

SCIENCE and improved farming has also tended to increase yields and there is no telling what might yet be accomplished in this direction. This is particularly noticeable in Europe where the cultivated area cannot be expanded appreciably and yet, as Mr. Goldstein shows, production has been increased out of all proportion to the growth of the population. Thus in the ten-year period between 1923 and 1933, wheat production increased by about 30 per cent, whereas the population increase was only about 6 per cent. This alone would account for the great contraction of the Canadian wheat markets in recent years.

Besides the progress of scientific farming the following factors contribute to agricultural overproduction and tend to prolong the agricultural crisis:

First, economic nationalism and fear of war leads every country to insure its own food supply.

Second, widespread social and political unrest and industrial unemployment has led governments to place a premium on the most stable class of the community, the farmers, and sponsor the back-to-the-land movement and protect their farmers from natural competition of foreign producers.

Third, farmers have to work their land to utmost capacity whatever the prices might be to make anything of a living and meet their fixed charges, taxes, interest on debts, etc. In fact, the lower the prices the more a farmer is pressed to produce, even though work under those circumstances is discouraging. And hence Mr. Goldstein is able to show statistically that often a reduction in prices on farm products is not followed by a curtailment of production but even by an increase.

ONE of the phenomena that struck me most during my investigations in Western Canada two years ago at the height of the depression was how little one heard about reducing production as a result of unprofitable prices, and I was surprised to see how much interest was shown by the farmers in improving their methods of farming so as to grow more with less effort and be more certain of a good crop, an interest which was often lamentably lacking in the good years before the depression.

Plans like the AAA to limit agricultural production are so artificial and impossible of application in most countries that they are not worth considering. There is no doubt that prolonged depression has had its effect in reducing certain acreage in some countries whether due to artificial methods like the AAA or the bankruptcy of large-scale producers, but this only makes these acreages all the more available for increased production at the slightest upturn of prices.

PROFESSOR GOLDSTEIN fails to draw a statistical picture of the general increase of population to support his thesis, probably because accurate statistics over a large period of years are not available. But in an effort to check his conclusions I made a study of the records available from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, and the agricultural

year-books of the United States Department of Agriculture, which present world statistics for the past quarter of a century. My study tended to support the general conclusions of Professor Goldstein.

Thus if you take the following staple foods: wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, rice, and potatoes, their total world production between 1911 and 1929 increased by about 16 per cent, whereas the world population increased in the same time by 11 per cent, and the total acreage under these crops by only 10 per cent. The world wheat crop in the same period increased by about 18 per cent.

The change between 1911 and 1933, the year marking the low point in the depression, is most remarkable because it shows a considerable expansion in world wheat production instead of contraction, whereas food production as a whole did not keep pace with population increase.

Thus the increase of world production of the staples above mentioned between 1911 and 1933 was 17.6 per cent, increase of world population was 15.1 per cent, whereas the increase of world wheat production was 28 per cent, and of wheat acreage 23 per cent.

IN ORDER to get an even more complete picture of the world food situation I took into account statistics relating to the principal types of livestock: cattle, sheep, and hogs. These show increases out of all proportion with the rate of growth of human population, though statistics with regard to them are not likely to be very reliable. During the same period of 1911 to 1929 world cattle figures show an appreciation of 50 per cent, sheep 29 per cent, and hogs 77 per cent, the increase in the total number of head of livestock being 38.4 per cent, while the increase of population in the same period was only 11 per cent.

Herein seems to be contained some of the fundamental reasons for the so-called agricultural crisis—that is, low world prices for farm products,

and there does not seem to be any promise of an early and permanent remedy for this situation.

Some might consider such a condition disastrous to Canadian economy, especially to the prospects of the West. Such a pessimistic conclusion does not seem warranted to me.

If a policy of increasing the density of the rural population in Canada, by reducing the holdings of "land poor" farmers, is followed in conjunction with a wisely directed policy of immigration and industrial decentralization the seeming adversity may yet become the foundation of a new prosperity for Canada less spectacular but more secure and sound than the pre-depression prosperity.

• • •

If Alexander Woodcott had written "The Music Goes 'Round and Around'":

The melodic combination of purely monosyllabic words with musical symbols, which we in this what we like to call enlightened era designate as music, continues without surcease its circular motion, reaching its ultimate climax by way of the most obvious of exits—the one right here.

By way of variety it is possible, yes, highly probable, that pressure on the instrument's initial key, one of several which normally control the sound emanating therefrom, will result in nothing more nor less than a continuance of the revolution of the said sounds through, over, across and out of the aforementioned instrument.

Still and all, God wot, it comes out here. G. Repper in New York Daily News.

• • •

Tuan—"What was all that laughter and noise that I heard last evening, Ahmed?"

Ahmed—"Excuse me, Tuan, but the cook and I were celebrating our silver wedding!"

Tuan—"Well, just see that it does not happen again."—El Paso World-News.

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LAKE LOUISE

BY MERRILL H. COOK

(Note: This poem received the first prize awarded at the Canadian Literary Club at Toronto last year.)

AN AGE

The heavy Frost-God held in
jealous arms
The unwilling mountain's snow-white
form.

'Till came that day the youthful Sun-
God
With impassioned charms,
And warmth bestowing;

Melting the mountain's icy heart in
joyous tears.

And through the years,
in Love's communion flowing, these,
gathered in that choice chalice of the
hills,

We name fair Lake Louise.

O lovely, lovely Lake Louise
Cupped in the hills—
Cupped in the hills,
before all beauty-lovers came,
A million years.

Who knows?—
Thy gentle lips had sipped
The cooling rills—
The cooling rills.

Thy kindly rim had caught
The weeping mountain's snows,
And held as in a sacred bowl
The glistening tears.

Cupped in the hills—
Cupped in the hills.

Think not, O loveliest of all the lakes,
That now, in this late age,
Thy charm no homage takes.

For as the long procession
Of night's cloudy caravans go by
Through but a rift mayhap
That pale perceptive wanderer of the
sky

Discovers (intent and arm-entwined)
New lovers,
Strolling thy crystal shore
With no new move or word or
thought

Than that of yore
The Sun-God knew. For he and we
Know true Love's language changes
not—

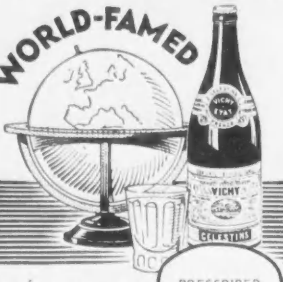
Eternally.

products was to be expected. The war merely retarded the bringing about of this conviction, and the stimulus to production in certain portions of the globe during the war aggravated the crisis when it did come.

Professor Goldstein, having refused to subscribe to the doctrines of Communism, was forced to relinquish his post at the University of Moscow and came to live in New York.

IN HIS recent volume he analyses the world agricultural crisis historically and statistically, and arrives at the conclusion that general overproduction in agriculture does exist and that this condition is likely to prevail for many years to come in spite of any temporary circumstances which might modify this condition.

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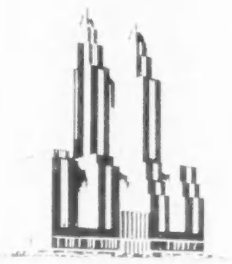
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BY D. WALTER THOMSON

"WE WOULD do much to foster friendly relations, to remove sources of misunderstanding and possible irritation if we were to have a permanent body of our most distinguished citizens acting as a commission, with equal representation of both United States and Canada, to which automatically there would be referred for examination and report questions arising as to the bearing of action by either government upon the interests of the other."

Speaking in Montreal before the Canadian Bar Association in 1923, Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, then Secretary of State for the United States, made a profound impression as he vigorously advocated an extension of the power and authority of what is now known as the International Joint Commission. The man who is now Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court displayed on that occasion a keen appreciation of the true significance of this tribunal as a unique venture into the realm of international relationships and of its possibilities as an agency for adjusting disputes between the two countries. But he took care to indicate existing limitations upon its jurisdiction and especially to emphasize the necessity of appointing outstanding men to positions on the Commission.

IN THE latter respect Canada has been singularly fortunate and the recent appointment of Hon. Charles A. Magrath, retiring chairman of the Canadian section of the Commission, constitutes a reassuring sign that the calibre of the men representing the Dominion on this tribunal will not suffer through chance or personnel. Not that Magrath's place will be easy to fill. That sturdy gentleman, as the result of Commission membership extending over a quarter of a century, at the age of seventy-five leaves a record of achievement which will prove exceedingly difficult to equal or surpass. His contribution to the growth and welfare of our Dominion has been a great and permanent one.

The lives of these two men present some interesting similarities. On their birth, both Charles Magrath and Charles Stewart in responding to the call of the West became closely associated with the early development of Alberta and each took an active part in public affairs, federal and provincial. Both eventually returned to eastern Canada to establish homes in Ottawa, where they have resided for many years.

ABOUT the time Magrath was approaching the close of his period of service in elective offices, Stewart was just embarking upon a remarkable political career which brought to him, in a rapid succession of impressive triumphs, the premiership of the federal province and later a place in the federal cabinet high in the confidence of his leader, Mr. King. Few men who have attained any position in the government of this Dominion can point to such an unbroken record of advance and achievement. Not until he lost out last October in a close battle with a solid Credit opponent did this "purple warrior of the West" meet his first personal defeat in an election contest.

Just as recognition was his lot in elections, so was speedy recognition Stewart's portion in party councils. He sat in the Alberta Legislature from 1909 to 1921 and during that period served as minister in three governments—Municipal Affairs, Public Works and Railways—becoming provincial premier in 1917. Although awarded an acclamation in the 1920 election, the government he headed went down to defeat in 1921. Mr. King, recently installed in power at Ottawa, was not slow to recognize the value of the amiable Albertan and soon gave him time in bringing Mr. Stewart into his cabinet. Argenteuil, a Quebec constituency, provided the member with his seat in the Commons and in 1922, as Minister of the Interior, Hon. Charles Stewart commenced a parliamentary career which has continued uninterrupted at some fourteen years.

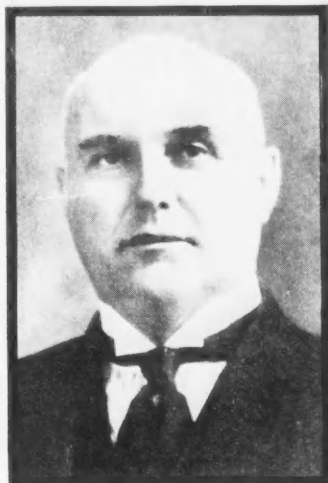
Both men who were never a built-up success, Stewart from the start enjoyed widespread popularity with the rank and file on both sides of the ocean. Now that his massive frame and genial countenance will no longer so destructively enrage the parliamentary scene, he will be better remembered as the most likeable personality in the House during several years. Now, with brilliant and debater, without special talents, he has won of political organization, Mr. Stewart's long flow, however, keeping the well-merited reputation of being an uncommonly able administrator and a particularly useful man in agency and council. So often conspicuous ambitious figure of oratory, the member for Edmonton West twice succeeded in winning the ear of the House with plain speaking of a kind which carried the stamp of sincerity.

His fondness of mind, combined with a natural tenderness in manner, will serve his distinguished Ambassador well in his new role. The tasks of international consultation demand the statesmanlike qualities which Stewart commands in such generous measure. In still another way he is admirably fitted, both by temperament and experience, to strengthen the link, over which he now presides. The work of the International Joint Commission is sadly in need of more skilled advertisement. Here in Canada there is but the faintest knowledge of its exact character, the little appreciation of its true value. Today even in Ottawa, the mistake is commonly made of describing it as the Waterways Commission, a body absorbed by the Joint Commission as long ago as 1912. Magrath was the sort of man who resolutely shunned the spotlight, disliked intensely the glare of publicity. His reticence naturally found reflection in a certain obscurity which too frequently attended

the activities of the tribunal itself. Then again the very success of the Commission under Magrath and his co-chairman militated against its prominence in the news. In spite of the fact that the membership of six is evenly divided between the United States and Canada, no sensational conflicts ever developed to disturb the smooth functioning of this international mechanism. It is true that delicate questions were dealt with—disputes of a type which would have caused bloodshed had they occurred in Europe. Their satisfactory solution through this unspectacular agency of arbitration attracted little attention on this continent.

Certainly more could be done to keep the efficient work of the Joint Commission prominently before the public. It is a body absolutely unique in a world where even today peace seems but a fitful breathing spell between prolonged visitations of strife and violence. And not the least amazing feature of its existence is that the treaty which created this machinery in some respects goes further than the Covenant of the League of Nations or any other international bond. Why, for instance, should the United States, so habitually fearful of foreign entanglements, enter into so intimate and significant an arrangement as that which brought into being the International Joint Commission?

THE answer, of course, is to be found in the goodwill and common sense attitude which has for so long characterized United States-Canadian relations. But, once created, the Commission developed into a highly useful safety valve and a proven instrument of international conciliation. It holds enormous possibilities in the matter of adjusting property rights and national interests. To a world still tortured by fear of war it presents a practical example of the application of reason, rather than force, to the settlement of differences between nations. To



HON. CHARLES STEWART

properly advertise these facts, to keep constantly before his countrymen the vitally important duties which this unique tribunal performs and to bring about a better understanding of its high functions is the formidable task confronting the newly-appointed chairman of the Canadian section. Albertans are confident Stewart will prove equal to the challenge of his new responsibilities. They recall how skillfully and how successfully, as Minister of the Interior, he handled the case for Canada in the delicate Chicago Diversion controversy. Stewart's diplomacy and tact was an important factor in bringing about a progressive reduction in the flow of boundary waters into the Chicago Sanitary District system. To his new post, a fitting climax to a life-long career of public service, Hon. Charles Stewart brings a fine sense of duty, devotion to work and a well-informed mind, trained to grapple with problems of more than ordinary magnitude. There can be little doubt that Magrath's successor in office will quickly earn the respect, confidence and co-operation of his colleagues from both sides of the border.


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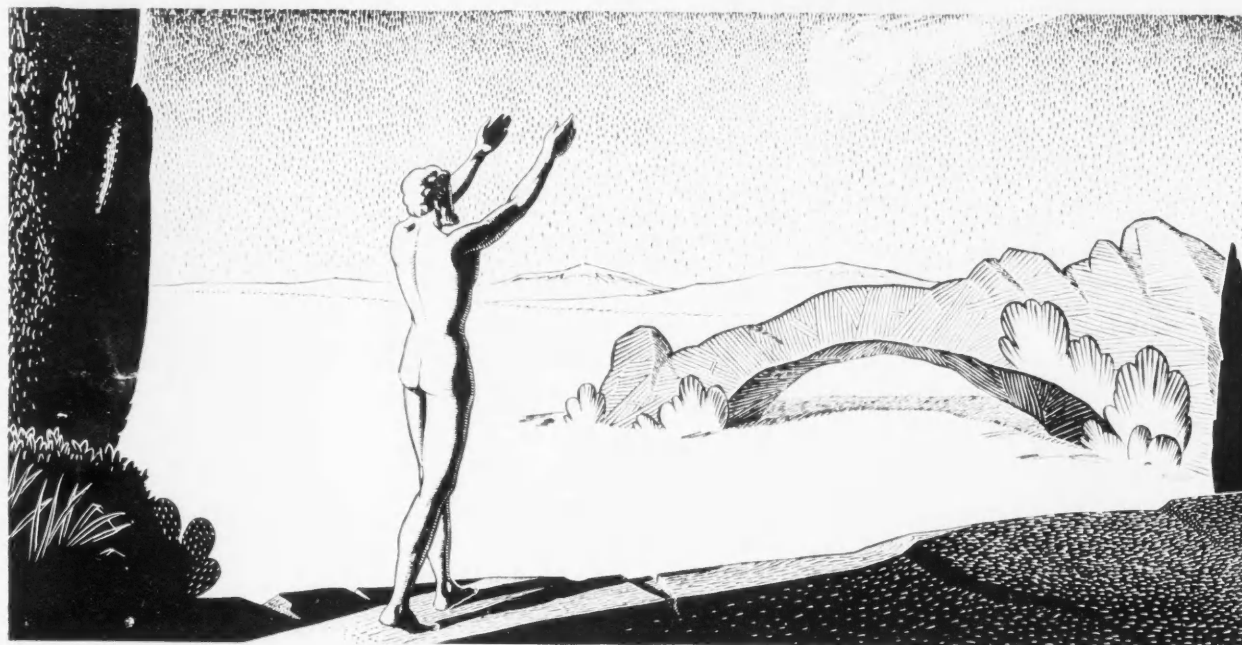
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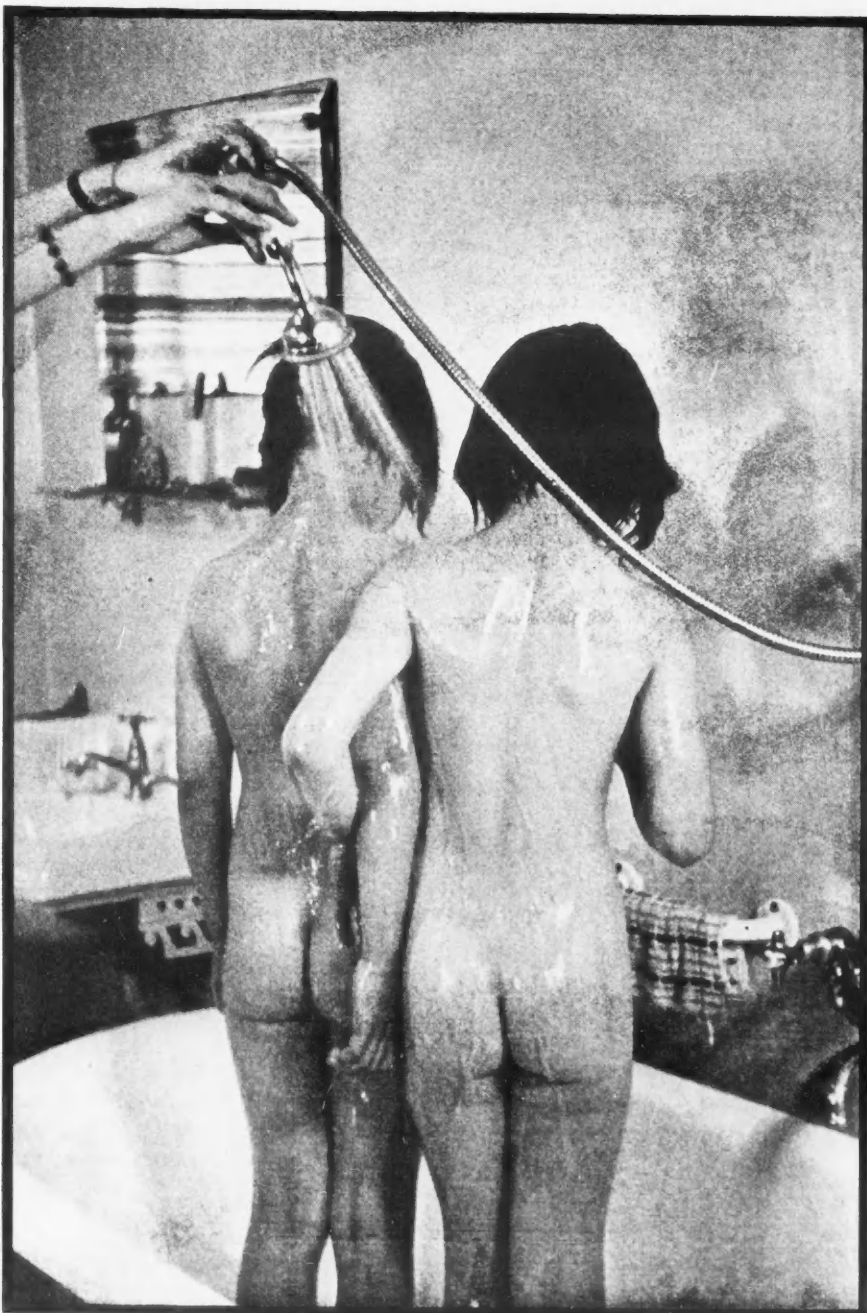
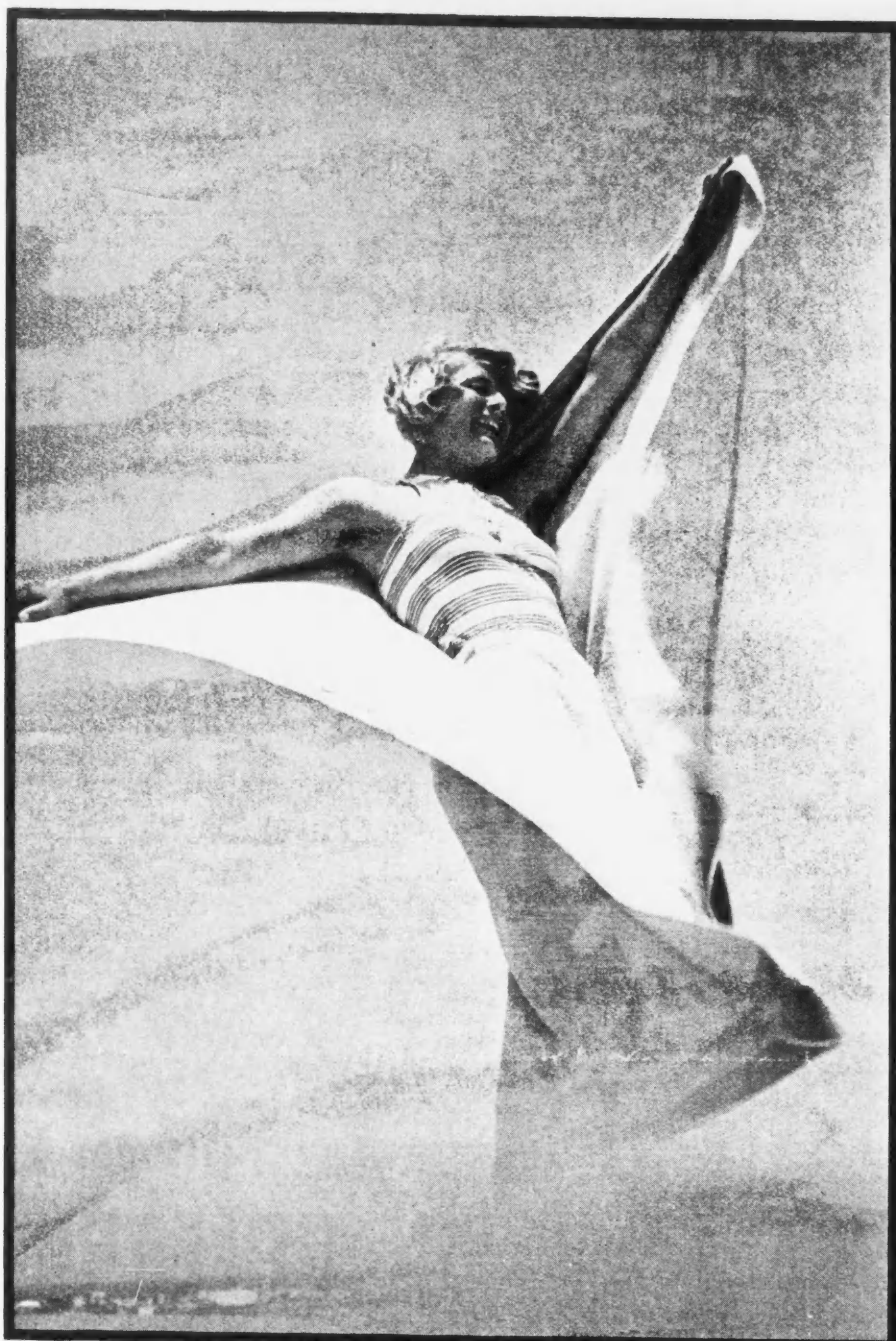
FASHION »

HOMES »

LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 8, 1936

HERE IS MASTERY OF THE MINIATURE CAMERA



THE photographs on this page, selected from the collection of prints on exhibition next week in the Art Galleries of the T. Eaton Company in Toronto, are the work of Dr. Paul Wolff, of Frankfurt, Germany, whose skill with the miniature camera has brought him an international reputation. This important collection is a much-travelled one, having been shown in the United States, South America, Great Britain, Germany, France and Switzerland. Now it begins a lengthy tour of Canadian cities, ending in Victoria sometime in September.

The significance of Dr. Wolff's work, apart from its genuine artistic merit, lies in the fact that he works only with a miniature camera, such as is used by "Jay", Saturday Night's staff photographer, and that from a negative measuring 1 in. x 1 1/2 inches he achieves the truly remarkable results depicted on this page.

Upper left, "Wind on the Shore".

Lower left, "Sisters in the Shower".

Upper right, "Winter in the Alps".

Middle right, "Breakfast Time".

Lower right, "Hamburg Harbor".



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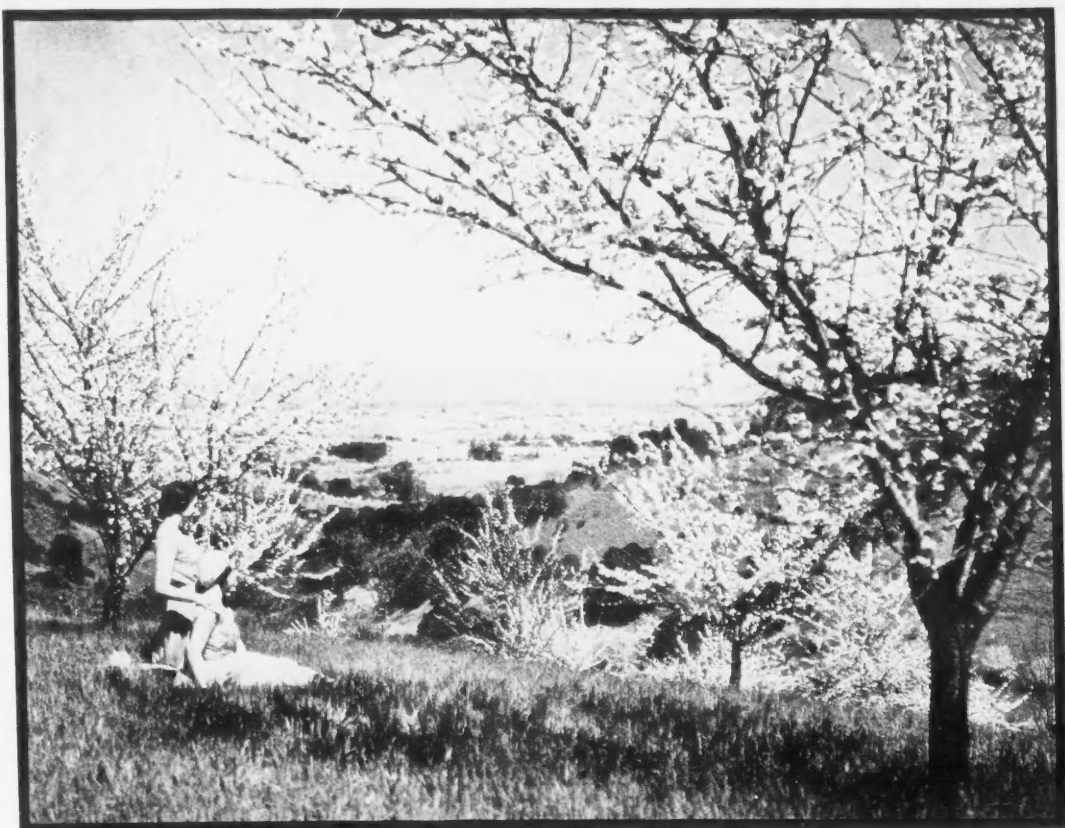
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CALIFORNIA APRICOT ORCHARDS in bloom, in the Santa Clara Valley, near San Francisco. Blossom time in California begins in January. The first fruit trees to bloom are the almonds. The apricots begin to bloom in late March or April.
—Photo courtesy Panama Pacific Line.

—Ports of Call

VOYAGE COAST TO COAST

IT IS largely a floral voyage one takes in winter on the Panama Canal route to California.

The white of orange blossoms, the scarlet of the hibiscus, the royal purple of the bougainvillea greet the eye in loveliness on every side when one goes ashore en route for a motor ride.

In Havana's parks and along its boulevards, and over the walls of its fine old Spanish gardens, sweet blooms take on new charm when viewed after weeks of winter fields and frozen streams.

Along the Panama Canal rise tall forest trees laden to their tops with pale yellow flowers, and on the islands and headlands of Gatun Lake are masses of giant bushes smothered in the petals of what might be the old-fashioned Northern Blue, but is not. Paths and lawns and gardens in the Canal Zone are painted with gay colors of rare, exotic plants that grow in rank profusion.

At the voyage's end, in California, on a vastly greater canvas are painted in Nature's pigments the pink and white glory of miles upon miles of orchards, filling the air of the valleys with a heavy sweetness. Here are the orange and the lemon, there the almond and the apricot, all in their native habitat, while along the far-stretched highways bloom the acaia, heavy in golden masses of flowers. An occasional specimen of the flaming cactus rises like a pillar of fire, and everywhere are the clustered coral berries of the pepper tree—shade trees all, that have given bare roadsides the glories of Aradia.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

CALIFORNIA in fact leads the outdoor floral world in the winter months and the spring, say from January to June, in the exuberance of its blossoms. The orange is perennial, to be sure, and blooms at different seasons, according to variety, and one tree may be in full bloom when the next is heavy with fruit. Other fruits bring their gifts of bloom only in winter and spring, beginning with the almonds, in January. Next come the apricots, the peaches and the apples, in order from March to May. Whether seen in Cuba, Panama or

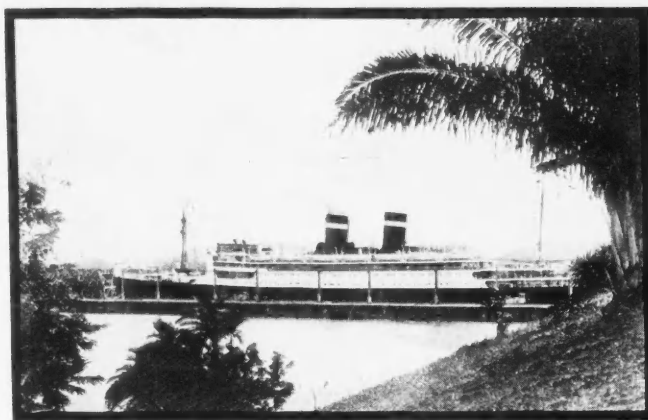
California, winter blossoms are a wonderful stimulant to the spirit of the traveler from colder climates. In fact, they form a very definite factor in the appeal of a winter trip from Coast to Coast—a voyage that many Canadians make year after year.

Great steamships, with spacious decks, comfortable bedrooms and perfect service, are the vehicles of your progress on such a trip. Sunny days and starlit nights on placid seas make the journey a succession of dreamlike, dissolving views. Then always

Panama, just as left when sacked by Morgan and his sea rovers in 1671, and the colorful Panama City of today, the ideal pattern of a lively Latin-American town.

UP THE COAST

THE run up the West Coast, past the shores of Central American countries and of Mexico, to San Diego, your first California port, takes a week. Some passengers disembark here, to see California from the point



IN MIRAFLORES LOCK, Panama Canal. These locks at the Pacific end of the canal, have the finest setting of tropical vegetation through which a ship passes in making the transit from sea to sea. S.S. Virginia of the Panama Pacific Line is seen above.

there is the vivid color of the flowers seen on shore trips, to punctuate the uniform calendar of life at sea. The Coast to Coast voyage, including stops, is made in fourteen days by the largest ships in the trade.

The best part of a day is allowed for a shore excursion at Havana. Seven hours are passed in making the transit of the Panama Canal. An afternoon and evening at the Pacific end of the Canal suffices for a view of points of interest in the Canal Zone, with its American, spotless town communities; the ruins of Old

"where California began," to use a local phrase. Others go on to Los Angeles harbor, or San Francisco.

Everywhere the newcomer finds a caressing mildness in the winter air; abundant flowers and fruits; green valleys bordered by tall, blue mountain ranges; charming cities and comfortable inns, great and small, and people who greet the stranger as a guest.

It is all quite bewilderingly unreal to the stranger from colder lands, yet there is reality here in the precision with which travel arrangements can be made and carried out. You have the choice of a return trip by way of the Canal—and many people make the round voyage—or of a faster rail trip home, via Chicago.

Travel agents tell you all about the Panama voyage, and if wise in their generation they will advert to the floral lure, with more than a mild suggestion that if you can name anything more interesting to winter-bound shut-ins, they would like to learn of it, by chapter and verse.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Stephen B. White has returned to Montreal from a visit in New York, where she was the guest of Mrs. F. N. Watiss.

Mr. and Mrs. James Corbet, of Calgary, Alta., are the guests of the latter's mother, Mrs. Villiers Sankey, in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Rawlings, who have been spending their honeymoon in Jamaica, have returned to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick N. Beardmore and Miss Adelaide Beardmore have moved into their new residence in East Bay Street at Nassau, the Bahamas.

Mrs. Osbert Levenson-Gower has arrived from England and is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. A. G. Hurlbut, in Ottawa.

Colonel and Mrs. James Ramsey, of Edmonton, Alta., are spending several weeks in Nassau, the Bahamas.

Mrs. Merrill Denison, who has been spending a few weeks in Toronto, has left by motor, accompanied by Miss Elise Koefer, for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Killam, of Montreal, are spending some time in Nassau and the Bahamas.

Mrs. Arthur N. Carter, of Saint John, N.B., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. Y. Eaton and Mr. Eaton in Toronto.

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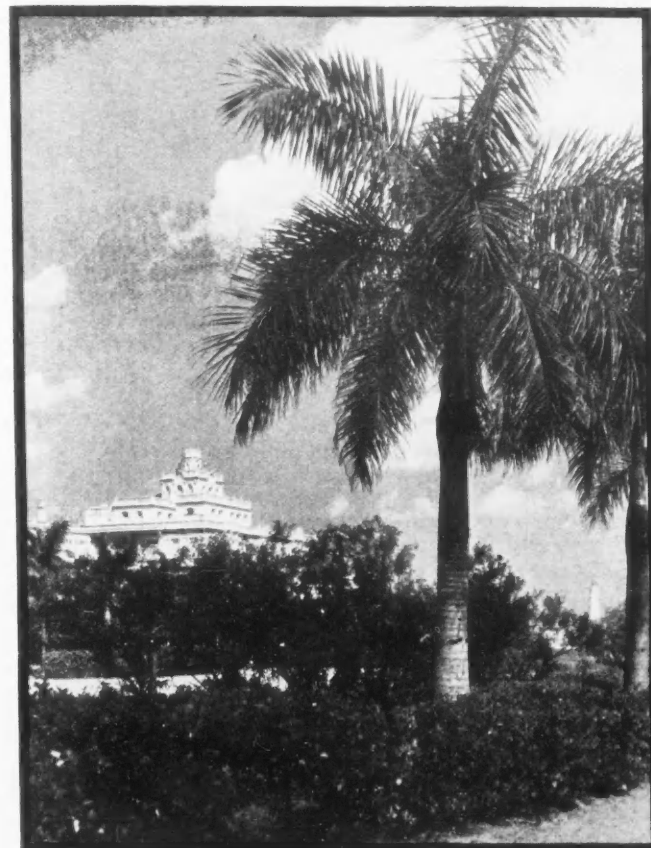
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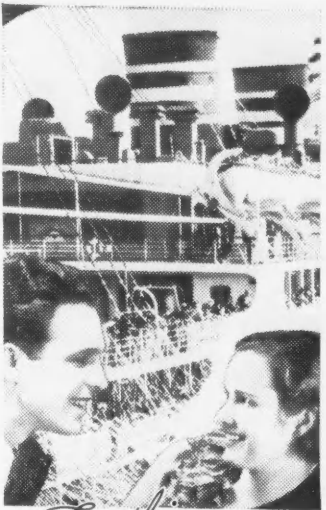
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—Photo courtesy Panama Pacific Line.



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—London Letter

THEY WOULDN'T HURT A FLY

BY P. O'D

Jan. 20, 1936.

THE death of Kipling can certainly be regarded as a national loss. More than any other eminent English writer of his day he identified himself with national causes. He was the Poet of the Empire, an unofficial position far higher and more impressive than any laureateship could be. John Masefield, fine poet though he undoubtedly is—much finer poet, say the critics—has never wielded anything like the same influence.

Kipling was, in addition, a storyteller of real genius, whose best tales have already become part of the literary heritage of the race. They are read as eagerly today as when they were written forty years or more ago; and there is every likelihood that generations hence readers will still be dazzled and delighted by their vivid color and swift movement. Boys will always love him. It is probable that Kipling himself will ask for no better audience.

As a matter of fact, the best Kipling is the boy Kipling, the astonishing youth who broke upon the world with his slangy, swinging lyrics, and his flashing, breathless stories of life in India. He had a boy's intensity of vision, a boy's restless and curious, and a boy's delighted absorption in seeing things done, and in the men who do them. In addition he had a power of dramatic self-expression such as few boys in the world have ever possessed.

When he grew up—as he did with an almost fragile abruptness after that illness in New York in 1898, which nearly killed him—he lost most of his power. He was still to do some fine work, but nothing quite so good as what had gone before. If all of it were destroyed, his fame would hardly suffer any diminution.

"I don't think Americans have ever quite forgiven me for not dying at that time," he said long afterwards, speaking of the immense excitement which his illness caused.

It is possible that posterity will never entirely forgive him, either. In the meantime, they are going to bury him in Westminster Abbey, and he has left a fortune estimated at £750,000—surely the largest amount ever accumulated by an author in all the history of literature.

ONE of the odd things in life is the way men become subjugated to their business. Or perhaps it isn't odd—perhaps it is perfectly natural. But it does lead to some singular contradictions between natural character and professional activities.

Take the armament business, for instance. It happens that they are at present investigating its activities—not before such investigation was needed, judging by some of the evidence. Decent, humane men—fellows who, in the familiar phrase, "wouldn't hurt a fly"—go into this business of making guns and submarines and bombs and torpedoes, and immediately it seems to them the most natural and desirable thing in the world that nations should go to war with one another. It also seems to them that anyone who tries to stop it is a crank and probably a good deal of a crook. And they are quite sincere about it.

There is Sir Charles Craven, the head of Vickers. He gave evidence about a week ago before the Arms Trade Commission here in London. In the course of it he said that he could see no more reason for prohibiting the export of arms than for prohibiting the export of chocolates. In fact, his personal experience was that Christmas crackers were a good deal more dangerous than guns. He had never been injured by a gun, but he had nearly lost an eye through the explosion of a Christmas cracker.

Sir Charles was, of course, being funny—rather a dangerous thing to



HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VIII. A new and hitherto unpublished photograph.

attempt in the presence of investigating commissions. But was Sir Charles being funny in the letter in which he expressed anxiety lest "Geneva or some other fancy convention should decide for the abolition of large submarines"? He also expressed the hope that "our friends in Spain would receive orders for small craft on the pretext that they are purely defensive." Sir Charles was certainly sincere in that hope, as he was the deputy-chairman of the Spanish company concerned, in which Vickers were large shareholders.

This brings up the question of international armament races, with John Doe supplying cannon and munitions to Ruritania, while his friend and colleague, Richard Roe, supplies the same useful article to Graustark, and each gingers up business for the other by the mere fact of getting orders. It would be too much to suggest that great firms, engaged in an important and officially recognized industry, would bend their energies and ingenuity to the promotion of international discord. But it is also too much to hope that they would view the permanent establishment of international peace and stability with anything but horror. It would be the ruin of their business.

Altogether it seems high time that more was known about the operations and relations of the immense armament companies, and that something serious was done about controlling them. The world at present is a kind of powder magazine. We can't have little boys, even jolly little boys, running about in it with firecrackers.

PEOPLE in this country—not everybody, of course, but just the more serious-minded—are beginning to worry about the population. And the odd part of it is that they are worrying, not because the population is too big, which would be an obvious sort of thing to worry about, but because it is showing a tendency to cease growing, and even to fall back a little. It hasn't done so yet,

but the tendency is there, and the indications are that it soon will. Terrible, isn't it?

The Registrar-General, recently published his statistical review of the year 1933—Registrar-Generals are usually a bit late—and the figures furnish much food for thought, if you are that kind of thinker. They show that the population was more or less steady at just over 40,000,000—which ought to be nearly enough for an island the size of this one—and that marriages were more numerous than ever before, except during the War and the years immediately following. Unfortunately divorces were also much more numerous, and babies were much, much less so.

It is the lack of babies which distresses the sociologists, and causes them to utter voluble warnings as to the future of the race. In 1933, it seems, some 580,000 little Liberals and Conservatives were born into this world alive—though Gilbert would now have to find a place in his rhyme for little Socialists as well.

That might seem a generous, even an extravagant supply of babies, but not when you compare it with 958,000 in 1929, though that was admittedly a quite exceptional year, full of post-war complexes and all that sort of thing. And there were 948,800 in 1930.

What will there be in 1963, which is just one generation further on than 1933? Probably a still further heavy drop in the annual supply of babies, as, for one thing, there will be that many fewer young parents to produce them. And so the population will get older and older, on the average, and then will begin to die off. One of these social scientists estimates that in a hundred years' time, even if families remain at the present average in size, the population of the country will have dropped to 20,000,000.

Possibly one ought to be very greatly worried by these revelations, but I find it difficult to work up a proper feeling of concern. In the first place, what happens a hundred years from now is not likely to trouble us very much. In the second, I cannot help feeling that this island would be a much nicer place with half the population. And for a third, I have complete confidence in the ability of almost any population to produce at any time as many babies as it may find necessary. This is not likely ever to become a lost art. It can be done by people who don't seem able to do anything else of the slightest importance. It has even been known to occur quite accidentally. Altogether I don't think the Registrar-General and the other statisticians need worry. Personally, I don't intend to.

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson G. McConnell, of Montreal, who have been in New York and Boston, have sailed in the Lady Rodney to spend five weeks in the West Indies.

Miss Margaret Fyfe, of Kingston, Ont., has sailed in the Borengaria for London, England, where she will be joined by her parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Fyfe, in the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyril H. E. Stewart, who have been stopping at the Westminster Hotel, have taken an apartment at 400 Avenue Road, Toronto, for the next two months.

Mrs. William Firstbrook, of Toronto, was among the recent arrivals at The Cloister, Sea Island, Georgia.

Mrs. F. W. Avery has returned to Ottawa from a visit with her daughter, Mrs. John Bassett and Mr. Bassett in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. John Martin have left Winnipeg to sail from Vancouver on February 8th in the Empress of Japan for Japan. On their return journey they will spend some time in Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Beatty have returned from their honeymoon spent at the Seignior Club, Lucerne-in-Quebec, and are in their apartment in Heath Street West, Toronto. Mrs. Beatty was formerly Miss Betty Sandford Smith.

A New Face is Yours with Velva Cream Mask!



• It's so easy to revise everything you don't like about your face! Lines? Smooth them out with Velva Cream Mask. Dullness? Dip into the Mask jar and bring out clear, sparkling color. Coarse pores? Get after them with the Mask and they'll vanish out of sight. How can you be sure? By trying the Velva Cream Mask Treatment at the Elizabeth Arden Salon. Then you'll need no urging to take a jar home and use it every day.

Of course you must cleanse and tone first, using Ardena Cleansing Cream and Skin Tonic. Together they're an unbeatable combination. And soothe afterwards with Velva Cream or Orange Skin Cream to nourish and keep the skin supple. This discourages wrinkles and makes the Mask's work easier and more effective.

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Insured Buying!

There's a way of insuring your buying against wasted money and unsatisfactory merchandise. And that insurance costs you not a penny. It is always paid up to date and in full force.

That insurance is the advertising here in your publication. Advertised products are standardized, perfected and carefully priced before they are ever advertised.

Whether you are buying soap, clothing, shoes, tooth-paste, food or electrical household appliances, the result is the same. You get reliable, economical merchandise whenever you buy by the advertisements.

Make up your insured shopping list in the comfort and quiet of your own home. Compare the merits of the products advertised. Study the way in which each is adapted to your needs.

You'll find advertising informing and interesting. That's the only sort that pays, you know.

Every dollar you spend on advertised merchandise is insured against waste.



THE LAST OF A FAMOUS LINER. One of the final jobs in the demolition of the S.S. Mauretania was the breaking-up of the huge funnels for scrap.



A GOOD HABIT FOR WINTER

Treat raw weather the way they do in England . . . drink hot Bovril. It will warm you up and stimulate you without letting you down. Thousands of Canadians now drink hot Bovril daily . . . a good habit for you, too. Don't wait until you're chilled.

BOVRIL
IS CONCENTRATED
BEEF GOODNESS

Her smile's alluring
NOW . . .



Proper tooth protection goes deeper than mere cleaning. It means gum care as well, too, it is well known that neglected gums portend the dreaded "deadline" on your teeth.

Don't let it catch up with you. Check it by visiting your dentist regularly and by following his advice to brush your teeth and massage your gums twice daily with Forhan's tooth paste that protects gums as it cleans teeth.

Originated by Dr. R. J. Forhan, for 26 years a specialist, Forhan's contains his special ingredients long used by dentists everywhere for the care of the gums.

Get Forhan's from your druggist today. There's "an ounce of prevention" in every tube of this pleasant, effective tooth paste.

Forhan's
The original tooth paste
for GUMS and TEETH

HERE ARE THE REAL FACTS ABOUT BRAN

Brought Out by Tests with
Kellogg's ALL-BRAN

Some years ago, there was considerable difference of opinion regarding the use of bran. So to discover the actual facts of the case, the Kellogg Company asked for a series of laboratory tests at leading universities.

Experimental studies on a group of healthy women showed that the continued use of bran was thoroughly satisfactory. Unlike castor oil, it did not lose its effect.

Other independent tests on men indicated that, with certain people, the "bulk" in bran was more effective than that found in fruits and vegetables.

Laboratory analysis proved that Kellogg's ALL-BRAN supplied vitamin B and iron as well as plenty of bulk. This "bulk" in ALL-BRAN is gentle in action. It absorbs a great deal of moisture and cleanses the intestinal tract.

ALL-BRAN corrects constipation due to insufficient "bulk." It is the natural way—far better than using pills and tablets. Serve as a cereal—or use in cooking. Sold by all grocers. Made by Kellogg in London, Ontario.



IN THE CHARMING LIVING ROOM of the Forest Hill home of Mrs. J. L. Agnew the walls are of an old bone ivory, and the draperies of Italian silk damask are of matching tone. Of the same soft coloring are the lamps and the Venetian blinds. Antique brass fashions the unusual cornice-board and tie-backs. A moss-green woolen fabric covers the Chesterfield, and a moss-green linen, patterned in ivory, brown, beige and rusty rose, covers the fireside chair, behind which is a particularly fine Sheraton commode. A French armchair is upholstered in a brown quilted fabric, and the floor is dominated by a beautiful Bokhara rug in beige, rusty rose and ivory.

—Courtesy, Thibout-Smith Co., Ltd.

THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

THE news of Rudyard Kipling's death was so promptly observed by the wider national eye that the King that many of his admirers are inclined to feel a great loss is possible has been overlooked.

It is probable that Mr. Kipling would have been glad to avoid the attention in death that he was not given in life. During his time Queen Victoria's reputed habit of being missed at "The Widdow of Windsor" and her consequent refusal to recognize Kipling's important contributions to her country with a title, his merits were not recognized in his own country by any of the various academies. Though Secretary gave him the Nobel Prize in 1907. Even the time of World War I, his fame was not established, particularly in crown circles, and he was without friends and was withered and died of his contemporaries.

The small enough tribute to his memory given as many an enchanted tale to him and his admirers, as to his work during the past few years. We were coming through a "Century of Centuries" looking for "The Man Who Would Be King" that Kipling's short story which people who have read it well qualified to judge such things have often described as one of the world's three best short stories (and which incidentally is not in "A Treasury of Great Stories" at all).

Which we can open in "The Presence" probably at that moment one of the best "topical" short stories in existence.

It was a great thing that could be said of Kipling, in his work the characteristics that distinguish the best of his race, characteristics which others on the ordinary level never reach. Kipling was very British himself, in his love of sentiment and his sense of duty. In his mind, the British Empire was a great thing, and he was very patriotic. He was a great writer, and he was a great man.

When Kipling was born, some of the most brilliant of the British Empire were still in the "Majesty of the British Empire" and then we had the great King George the Fifth. Mr. Taylor is just as much a part of the British Empire as Kipling was. He was a great man, and he was a great writer. He was a great man, and he was a great writer. He was a great man, and he was a great writer.

Applaud from beautiful Mr. Taylor, whom we have seen not to have, you simply must see him come back from his Medical Miracles in Paris and see him in his own home. He was a great man, and he was a great writer. He was a great man, and he was a great writer. He was a great man, and he was a great writer.

and a little worried from suddenly making her look singularly pathetic. It is with real relief that we all find out together from Mr. Taylor, on a nearby bench, that it is such.

IT MAY be a fact that Manners Mayketh Man, but we know at least one young woman who isn't sure they don't make trouble.

She is a very pretty girl, and she and her Mother boarded a downtown coach the other day, greatly adding to the charm of the trip for several of the male passengers. One of them grew a little obvious in his admiration and it was with an annoyed flush that the girl rose at their destination and, preceding her Mother and some others, got off the bus. There was a good deal of passing traffic on which she had to keep her eyes but she reached up to help her Mother alight and, grasping the descending elbow firmly and drawing it close, moved towards the curb. "This is damn nice of you," said a masculine voice, "it's the unnecessary that touches the heart. Where do we go from here?" The girl was so cross she gave her Mother a good sound talking to when they finally linked up.

OF COURSE you can get along by borrowing that fine British-Tan cardboard suitcase from your in-laws again to take the overcoat. Voice of Experience speaking—but really wouldn't your journey North or South be considerably shortened up by the purchase of some new luggage? Goodness knows why it is so important to the world to impress a redcap, a taxi-driver, and your hostess' maid. Who are probably the only people to see your carryalls—but there it is. You see them, you probably pack them, and those moments when the platform, crossing the hotel foyer, or in your host's hall are immensely cheered by smart bags and boxes.

Don't buy anything new in this line without seeing the rawhide triumphs

These are considered about the smartest traveling gear on this continent today, and the best of it is covered with Canadian hide, you patriotic buyers, you. They advertise the fact widely in New York and Chicago, Rawhide, of course, isn't rawhide at all but a very scientifically shrunk and strengthened cowhide which results in something that looks like fine old parchment but wears like good old iron. Even Made-in-Canada the various cases, bags and trunks aren't exactly inexpensive, but they are very well. Latches, locks and hinges are done in brass, linings are pale beige moiré, and instead of those tiresome tapes or leather straps to hold things in place when your packing is done in layers, there are lovely beige gros-grain ribbons! Edges are rounded and construction is shock proof. They do say they will take a cruel amount of punishment.

If you'd like something lighter in weight—the new "linen" covered affairs are very handsome. They are made, too, with a trick hard rubber band along each edge beneath the fabric. When the Porter tosses your dressing-case (in which you have packed a Venetian glass vase wrapped in a nightie to fool the Customs Agents to the Red-Cap from the top step of the Pullman, and the Red-Cap misses the thing actually bounces a little and then settles down quietly without a murmur. Yes, really. Some are covered in a very smart black and white basket-weave material giving the effect of rich grey, with wide beige and white awning stripes sort of strapped across them twice. Smart as anything. You can have any sort of shape and size. One new trick in their inside fitting is a baby-zipper closing pocket at one end, for those heavy, slippery things you simply have to take and which ordinarily roll out of the usual elastic topped pocket and spill on your pet pyjamas. Flat luggage is, of course, the thing. You can still buy bags but you don't.

DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

SOMETHING very interesting is happening to coiffures. They are acquiring a "sleek look," with smooth curls, and natural-looking waves, and are almost cap-like in appearance. They are flat on top, hugging the crown of the head, and waved into very soft curls at the sides. In the back the hair is either brushed up from the nape in large curls or left almost unwaved, with a slight swirl. Hair about two inches on the neck is the most popular length for the best arrangements. The trick of the larger, natural-looking curls lies in rolling the ends of the hair in and then combing it when the hair is dry to avoid any appearance of stiffness.

Other interpretations of the "flat" type headpiece keep a smooth, flat crown but instead of a single, unbroken roll encircling the crown, the curls resemble a band of loose ringlets narrow over the forehead, gradually widening toward the back. That this coiffure is not necessarily a youthful style exclusively is proved by a variation adapted to the older woman, the top of the crown being flat and smooth, but with a slight wave all over, which has proved exceedingly becoming. A few locks are curled forward in a modified curly bang.

The new coiffures go hand-in-hand with the new hats. An example of this is the cap of large, loose sculptured curls designed by Antoine for two very new models. One is a peaked crown hat by Rose Descat, in crepe, which sits well back on the head, exposing the hair almost from the centre of the crown. A stiffened veil is worn with this. A second hat, from Lilly Dache, is of felt, very similar in style and also showing a veil over the large ringlets of front hair.

The Ogilvie Sisters, who believe that the hair should be given as

much care as the complexion, warn against too frequent shampooing. "The average woman shampoos her hair every two weeks, or even more often, whereas once a month is often enough," they say. "Too frequent shampooing has a serious effect upon the oil glands at the roots of the hair. If the hair has a tendency to oiliness, the constant washing overstimulates these glands, and the condition is only increased. In the case of too-dry hair, the result is a complete drying up of the glands. Normal hair suffers like

How to Alkalize Your Stomach Almost Instantly

Amazingly Fast Relief Now From "Acid Indigestion," Overindulgence, Nausea and Upsets



If you want really quick relief from an upset or painful stomach condition, arising from acidity following over-eating, smoking, unfortunate mixtures of food or stimulants, just try this: Take: Two teaspoonfuls of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia in a full glass of water.

Or two Phillips' Milk of Magnesia tablets; each of which contains the exact equivalent of a teaspoonful of the liquid form.

This acts to almost immediately alkalize the whole stomach content. Neutralizes the acids that foster headaches, nausea, indigestion pains and upsets. You feel results at once.

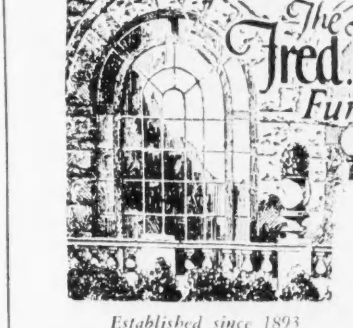
Thousands of people are learning this about Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. Finding out that nothing else they have ever tried acts to alkalize the stomach so quickly cases it so rapidly.

Try it next stomach upset you have, AND if you are a frequent sufferer from "acid stomach" and indigestion, use it 30 minutes after meals—either the liquid or the tablets. You'll soon forget you have a stomach.

When you buy, see that any box or bottle you accept is clearly marked "Genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia." A big box of the tablets, to carry with you, costs only 25 c.

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Established since 1893

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SIGNS
which often indicate
"ACID STOMACH"

Pain after eating Frequent Headaches

Indigestion Feeling of Weakness

Nausea Sleeplessness

Loss of Appetite Mouth Acidity

Auto-Intoxication Sour Stomach

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to pay should be a matter of security and not a reflection on any one's financial status. All confidence placed with reputable directors are received by them as sacred, but sensational advertising destroys confidence and admits undesirable financial publicity.

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BUREAU
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ADELAIDE 5471 SCHEMES AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FREE OF CHARGE

IT'S INHUMAN

to let children catch your colds

Use KLEENEX, not handkerchiefs to prevent spread of germs

● Stop risking your children's health! Adopt the protection doctors and nurses recommend—use Kleenex during a cold.

Think!—when you use a handkerchief, germs escape by the millions. No wonder a cold spreads!

But this can't happen with Kleenex! It holds germs. They can't get away, can't spread your cold!

KLEENEX
Do not accept substitutes. To be sure you get genuine Kleenex ask for it by name. Accept no inferior tissue.



NOW... at a new low price!

Keep Your Eyes Young



BETTER LIGHT—BETTER SIGHT

To avoid serious eyestrain, use plenty of light—free from glare. You will find that EDISON MAZDA Lamps are always "kind to your eyes".



EDISON MAZDA LAMPS


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BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. KING GEORGE V.

PEEK FREAN'S

Famous English Biscuits



"FAMILY ASSORTED"

Delicious English Biscuits—sealed in tin and soldered air-tight—come to your table as fresh and crisp as when they left the oven. Peek Frean's famous "Family Assorted" biscuits in a family size box.

4 1/4 lb. tin \$1.95

COCKTAILS

PEEK FREAN'S ST. GEORGE SERIES SAVOURY SNACKS

Regal Flip (Anchoy Sandwich)	40c	Savoury Snacks (An Assortment)	35c
Twirlers (Beef Extract Flavour)	50c	Cheddar Sandwich	40c
		Celery Sandwich	40c


Enjoy Your Winter Sports

in this Setting of Natural Beauty

WITH THE LUXURY OF PERFECT ACCOMMODATION at

the PRESTON SPRINGS HOTEL

PRESTON ONTARIO

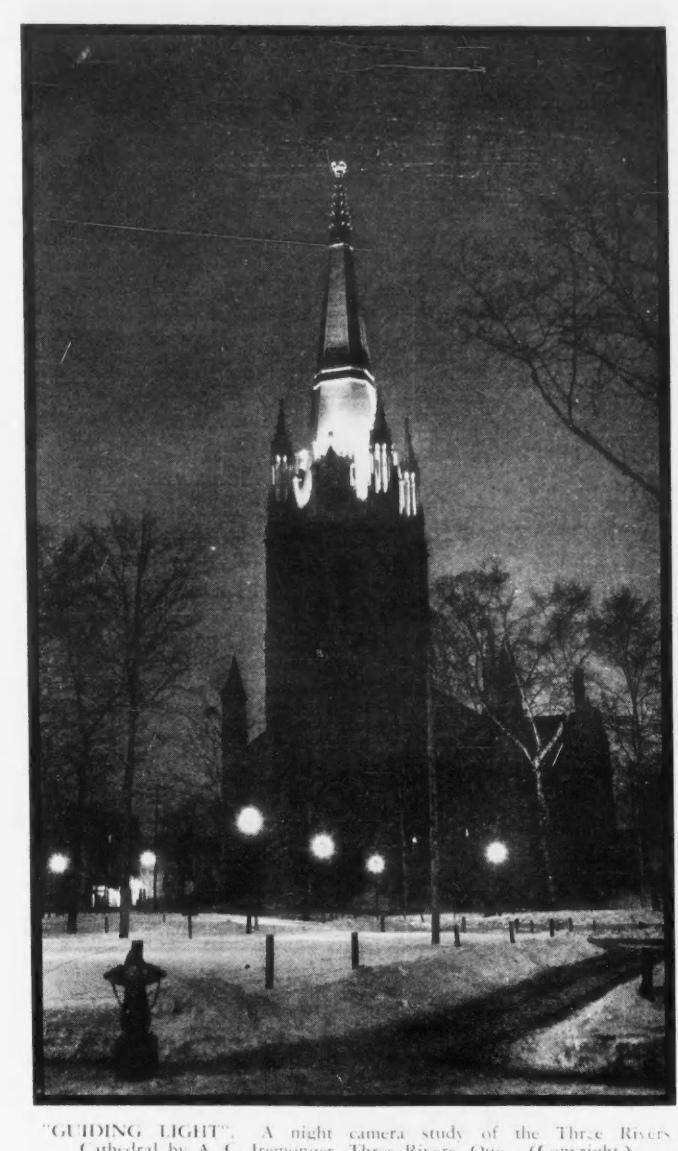


SPORTY SKIING

- Unexcelled Food
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Preston Springs Hotel is rapidly becoming a mecca for outdoor sports enthusiasts. The Chicopee Ski Club and Highland Badminton Club extend special privileges to guests. Riding horses also available at reasonable rates. Write or phone for reservations and you will be assured of a most enjoyable time.

GEORGE A. RANDALL, Manager
Phone Preston Eight-Five-O



"GUIDING LIGHT". A night camera study of the Three Rivers Cathedral by A. C. Tremonger, Three Rivers, Que. (Copyright.)

wise, as one of the other condition appears."

"But how can I keep my hair and scalp clean with a shampoo only once a month?" is one's immediate response to such advice. By means of a hair tonic and a good hair brush. These tonics are made to treat various types of hair—oily, dry or normal and when applied on absorbent cotton to the roots several times a week, will give a "dry shampoo" that is very cleansing to the scalp.

Just as a good tonic will keep the scalp healthy, so frequent brushings remove dust from the hair and keep it clean between monthly shampoos. Brushing does not harm the wave. In fact correct brushing—up, not down—will actually improve the wave. Almost all makers of good brushes have kept before them this very important object when designing brushes and their actual construction tends to protect the wave. If one likes to have her hair waved frequently, she still can do so for a longer wave need not be preceded by a shampoo. If hair and scalp are clean, the wave will "take" well after the routine tonic treatment.

ABOUT FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

COME along, children, take Mother's hand, it's high time we were going to town on this Valentine business. February the fourteenth is just around the corner.

No, Annabella, St. Valentine did not, to our knowledge, wear red and have a nose like a cherry. You are perhaps confusing him with Santa Claus, or February table decorations.

Nor did he belong to the Postman's Union, or collect stamps, my dear Claude. What very curious ideas you children have. St. Valentine died many, many years ago, in Rome.

Why did he die?

Chiefly because he was violently beaten with clubs and beheaded, I believe.

Merely, Annabella! the Romans certainly did not cut out his heart and preserve it in cochineal. The Romans, in those days, were considered a most civilized people.

Why was St. Valentine so good?

Because he never asked silly questions or resented the price of cut flowers in February, perhaps. Come along children, here's our car.

It is very hard, as a cynical friend pointed out the other day, to discuss food for a Valentine party without going very precious, indeed. Over-rated red candles, Cupids and arrow-pierced hearts ought to be enough for anyone, and too much for many, without going about dyeing the food to match, one would think. "I dare you to produce a menu in shades of red without recommending cochineal," said the helpful friend, "it simply can't be done." A challenge like that is, of course, like the smell of smoke to a fire horse around here. Stand aside, away we go.

We'll give a dinner because lunch-cons are easy. Cut it down if you intend to use the menu at noon.

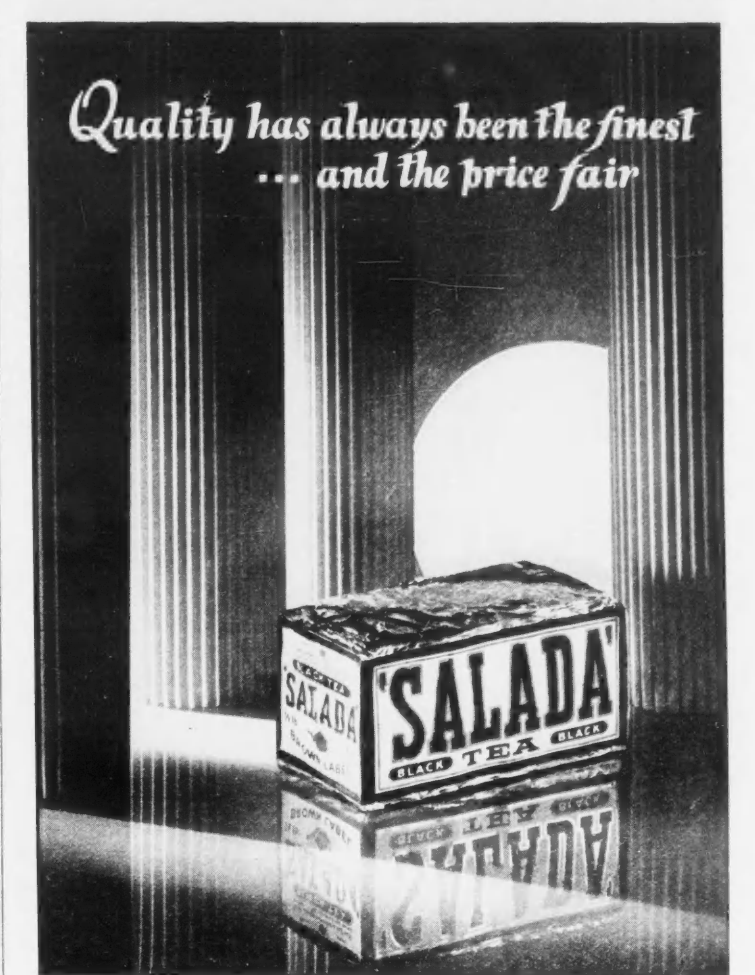
Clover Clubs
Oyster Cocktails
Russian Bortsch
Salmon Mould
Cucumber Sauce
Baked Ham with Cider Sauce
Moulded Spinach with Beets
Pimiento Potatoes
Strawberry Ice
with Meringues and Whipped Cream
Glacé Cherries
Coffee

CLOVER CLUB COCKTAILS

1 white of egg;
The juice of 1 fresh lime;
1 tsp. Grenadine;
2/3 gill;
1/2 French Vermouth.

Use lemons, if you haven't limes, don't beat the white of the egg but let the shaking fluff it up with the other ingredients. Serve with a cherry in each glass.

Quality has always been the finest
... and the price fair




How to Soften up a CAPTAIN OF FINANCE

These fellows are considered pretty tough. Sometimes they bark at the hired help. They create a tendency to talk in whispers and to tremble even at the soft quish-quosh of a letter being filed.

Here's a hint to wives, children, petitioners and anyone else who wants to soften up captains of finance—

Catch your captain at dinner. When you get to the main course, see that Del Maiz Corn is served. See that a handsome helping of this golden canned corn that's all corn graces his plate. Then sit back and watch him soften. He'll think of those good old boyhood days. He'll think of the fresh garden corn he used to love so well. He'll think of home, mother and the old swimming hole. He'll think of happy things he hasn't thought of in years. Things he thought he would never think of again.

It's a sure bet—try Del Maiz on your next captain of finance—or anybody else—and see!

Del Maiz is the Cream style corn that's all corn—the kind you can eat with a fork. It is packed from an exclusive breed, noted for its deep, juicy, tender kernels and its full, sweet-corn flavor.

FINE FOODS OF CANADA, LTD.

TECUMSEH, ONTARIO

Also Packers of Del Maiz Niblets, Green Giant Peas and Gerber's Strained Vegetables

CHEST COLDS

SOON CONQUERED

THERMOGENE

DRIVES PAIN AWAY

SOCIAL WORLD

BY ADELE M. GIANELLI

TORONTO

OUR little systems have their day; they have their day and cease to be. Looking towards London in the beginning of a new reign . . . looking towards Ottawa in the beginning of a new régime with a new Parliament about to open . . . this looking "outwards" makes it most difficult indeed to elaborate on events of urban significance. Once the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company said to me, "After reading *The Times* at breakfast, one feels to have glimpsed a bird's-eye view of the entire world." When Canadian consciousness has awakened sufficiently to support a platform of that height from which to survey social life, what a safari that will be for the editor of the Social World!

But to come to topics Torontoniana. A whiff of mimosa golden with the sun of Riviera, came to us when bearing the first first-hand account of the London wedding of Mr. Justice and Mrs. Kingstone's daughter, Kathleen. Of course one knew how exquisitely

lovely she herself would be as a bride but the description of old St. George's, Hanover Square, decked with mimosa in candle-light, sounded enchanting and the golden-starred, blue frocked bridesmaids carried those old-fashioned nosegays arranged by Gerrard's—that beguiling Bond Street flower-shop where one may meet anybody from a Lord Mayor to a Duke. Torontonians have met both the handsome young bridegroom and also one of the English bridesmaids, Miss K. Hennessy. The former, Mr. Simon Wingfield Digby, visited Mr. Justice and Mrs. Kingstone here last year and now he and his bride have a place in the sun at Algiers before going into their London flat. He is the eldest son of Colonel Wingfield Digby of Sherborne Castle, Dorset, and Colshill House, Warwickshire, who is M.P. of the famous Blackmore Vale pack. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Kingstone have just returned from giving their only daughter a London wedding where are so many of her school-friends.

SO MANY of the Dominion Bank's friends were teing at Mrs. Dudley Dawson's the other day that one could only get glimpses of her charming house, the pièce de résistance of which is the dining-room. This fascinating room with its white walls and cherry brocades, Sheraton furniture and soft blue carpet, has Georgian alcove-shelves for the beautiful china Mrs. Dawson has collected. Mrs. Gordon Ogle, who as a connoisseur of china as well as most other lovely things, was herself an adornment to the table there over which she presided with Mrs. Ashforth, and its centre-piece of calla lilies with silver candelabra and red tulips, was strikingly lovely.

The pretty Justice had Mrs. C. H. Carlsbe receiving with her, the latter's crimson velvet jacket a vivid touch for a wintry afternoon and Mrs. Paolet was a Hamiltonian who had braved the snows. But Spring seemed to have already arrived in the drawing-room with its leaf-green and pastel colours. Miss May Dawson, who was assisting, and Mrs. Brough, were relatives there, and in the library quantities of Spring blossoms defied the crackling loss of January. Mrs. Clifford Howard and Mrs. Helen Rae with numerous assistants were at a handsome re-estable there. A poshly sampler above the fireplace sets the serenity of this livable room and upstairs there is a most amusing little writing-room in art moderne, with modern furniture covered with shimmering weavings and tiny white table lamps to tantalize one to letter-writing.

THE letter-writing entailed by all these wedding presents which Judge and Mrs. Ian Macdonell received. One wonders if all the Judges who submitted to that gorgeous silver tray would be thanked individually or in mass? They were all there, at any rate, to individually kiss the bride! And who certainly made a beautiful one when as Miss Maybelle Forrest she walked up the aisle of Trinity College Chapel in her trailing white satin robe de mariée, to meet her bridegroom. As Provost Cosgrave later said in his witty speech, "I thought I had never seen such handsome brides, but I forgot all about them when the bridegroom approached and I thought I had never seen such attractive bridesmaids, but I forgot all about them when I saw the lovely bride."

Leahy College Chapel was alive with candles and Easton lilies and up the white-embellished aisle first went the brides, Colonel Ralph Gibson, Major Sydney Gossell, Mr. Richard Sawyer, Mr. Lawrence Groat, Mr. Rex Macdonell and Mr. John Helm, of Port Hope, when the attendants in single file, from acrobatic pike, white wedding gowns and wide white laces, couples of Joseph and American beauty striving to match their attire of rose in duotone, Premier Sapphire and Biarritz. A veritable parade of summer. Mrs. Edmund Grier, Miss Margaret Sproatt, Mrs. Lawrence Groat, Mrs. Kivas Band, Miss Mary Helm and Mrs. Lloyd Thompson of Winnipeg, they were, with Miss Florence Forrest, in an entire ensemble of the American beauty shade as maid of honor, Mr. Belle Thompson, of Montreal, more familiarly known as "Jo," was best man, doing a magnificent job of work later when it came to reading the status of telegrams and making a speech that was a chef d'œuvre of bestmanship. In fact the speeches were of great distinction, Judge Macdonell's just the right measure of sincere love, satisfaction and sentiment and Mrs. McLean Macdonell, his charming mother, looked as pleased as his lovely bride, Mrs. Franklin Forrest, the bride's mother, wearing an ensemble of grey crepe and Chantilly lace trimmed with blue fox, looked stunning as she preceded the bride party at the Chapel, and arriving just before the bride entered with Dr. Forrest, the bride's aunt, Mrs. Lewis Kivay, was another very smartly groomed with a wonderful silver fox cape. Mrs. Emery was up from Washington where her late husband, the Hon. Lewis Emery, was a Senator representing Pennsylvania. It is at her winter home in Jamaica, that very lovely one which she lent to the Duke and Duchess of Kent that Judge and Mrs. Macdonell will spend their honeymoon. As a forerunner of the flowers that await them there, the wedding reception at the Edginton Hunt was beautiful indeed. Easter lilies, calla lilies and smilax festooned the reception rooms where the bride party received, but the badminton courts had been transformed into a bridal banquet hall of beauty. Shired white walls and ceilings with rose lights and a great white horse-shoe table with huge clusters of American Beauties. Small tables for comfort and in an alcove the white-robed, smilax table of the bride where she cut the cake with her husband's sword, he being a Major in the Queen's Own. But it was a Scottish Piper who piped them in as behooves the name Macdonell. I heard regret that His Honor, the Lieut. Governor,



THE HON. MRS. FAIRFAX-LUCY, daughter of Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and the Lady Tweedsmuir, with her husband, Captain B. F. R. Fairfax-Lucy, has sailed for home by the Majestic, after visiting at Government House, Ottawa.

—Photo courtesy Canard-White Star.

was not there to toast the bride, which someone said he would have done had not Government House been in royal mourning, but there was a wire from Major-General Sir Archibald Macdonell to whom the bridegroom had been A.D.C.

The Judiciary, with Mr. Justice Hope in the vanguard, was well represented and the very youngest set was the trio with Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Ormsby—the latter the bridegroom's sister. Young Bill Urquhart, too, a bit bored with the party and wanting to get back to manual training at school, accompanied Mrs. W. Hector Urquhart and Miss Alice Card who were the bride's two aunts from Owen Sound; and guests from every corner of Ontario were there. From Port Hope, the bride's home, had come Mrs. Orchard; Mrs. Philip Ketchum, who tells me the T.C.S. dance will be a May-time affair this year; Mrs. Albert Grant, who just has a new granddaughter, Mrs. Haultain's baby; from Cobourg, Mrs. Henry Bullerton who as Miss Muriel Dick, was popular in Toronto; Mrs. Auguste Bolte who was going on to dine with Sir Henry and Lady Drayton; Mr. and Mrs. Larry Wilson who were anticipating another Sir John Gibson I.O.D.E. Spring Flower Show, and from Kitchener, Major and Mrs. Heather, the former asserting to Judge Macdonell that there was no danger of this decision of his ever being taken to be argued by the Privy Council!

Mrs. George E. Watson and daughter Elizabeth were accompanied by Mr. Watson, M.F.H., after taking a peek at their new "Jubilee" performing in its own kind of ring, riding well wedding ring. Sir Wylly Grier well represented Art; Colonel Fraser Hunter, Army; Dr. Kirkwood, University; Mr. Peter White, Law; Dr. H. B. Anderson, Medicine; and of course these escorted their wives, Mrs. Donald Macdonell, of Cobourg, who gave an interesting lecture in the Q.O.R. Mess on "Holland." Was there with Miss Kerr; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Raymond, Mrs. Hamilton Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harrison, Dr. and Mrs. Howard Burnham, Mrs. Lloyd Fleming, Colonel and Mrs. Ewart Osborne and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McLeod in a party with Colonel and Mrs. J. M. Syer and Mrs. Percy Scholfield were just a few of the hundreds of guests pelting rose-leaves and good wishes.

SEVERAL hundreds listening to her maiden-speech, did not terrify Mrs. R. C. Matthews for she was among friends though as Mrs. George Pepall put it, she was not from their

"ranks" for she was always a "leader" in work and inspiration. It was the Ladies' Guild luncheon at Grace Church-on-the-Hill and as usual, for they say she always does it, the tables were simply exquisite (as so rarely tables for fifty are) with Talisman roses given by Mrs. Matthews. Her favorite gold and green color scheme for which she is noted here and in Ottawa when entertaining as wife of the former Minister of Revenue.

Mrs. Herbert A. Bruce graced the occasion with her presence, as did Mrs. Derwyn Owen and Mrs. F. H. Cosgrave and we all sailed over the briny deep most realistically when Mrs. Matthews in happy, chatty fashion related her adventures at sea off the coast of Tristan da Cunha. We even went ashore with her in the Governor's launch when she landed at Malta to lunch with Sir David and Lady Campbell—we had last known him at Aldershot where he had "The Southern Command" that always leads to great things. And then from Malta to Tristan Mrs. Matthews took us via an imaginary Empress of Australia, quoting Robert Louis Stevenson's "To a Water-Tower" hopefully is better than to arrive. The social aspect of the luncheon most concerns this column but who, knowing Mr. Matthews' god-fatherliness to cricket in Canada, could resist mentioning that on this island of less than a hundred and fifty inhabitants, cricket is played with hardened seaweed for a ball!

Mrs. Frank Venables, president of the Guild, was unfortunately ill but among the many standbys were Mrs. Arthur Jarvis, Mrs. Richard Southam, Mrs. Cromwell Gurney with assistants such as Miss Isobel Pepall, Miss Marney Lacey and Mrs. Jack Eaton, the bride for whom Mrs. R. Y. Eaton is entertaining on the 5th. On the 17th is Bishop Strachan's School dance, so Mrs. R. M. Willes Chitty was saying, and nearby were Mrs. Dalton Davies, Mrs. John Orde, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mrs. Ross Humphrey, Mrs. Witherston, Mrs. John Bunting and Mrs. Hamilton Burns.

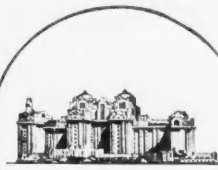
THE Granite Club's Skating Carnival delighted all who are interested in promoting figure-skating in Canada. It precedes that incomparable spectacle, the Toronto Skating Club Carnival, which takes place at the Maple Leaf Gardens in March and so just acts as a delicious hors d'œuvre to that great annual event which is the feast of the year. It but whet our appetite for more and did it so delightfully and charmingly that they are to be congratulated. The color schemes were enchanting in two numbers

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especially. The opening scene of the castle set in ice-blue fields of mountain-haze blue with pierrots and pierrettes in hyacinth and saffron suits and harlequins of deeper larkspur blue, was of course Mrs. Edward H. Gooderham's artistic conception as was the poetic interpretation of the "Gardenia" which the music did not assist. The Rainbow Ballet directed by Miss Eleanor Wilson was another poem of color and "A Bottle of Bubbly," champagne in action and gift-foil in garments, featured Mrs. John A. McDougall as one of its leading spirits. The deftly feminine presentation behind which one gauged the hard work and skill of both these skating champions, known formerly as Miss Cecil and Miss Maud Eustace Smith, made it definitely a club entertainment which perhaps would have been more enthusiastically received in the club atmosphere than in the larger space, for the scenes certainly deserved much more applause than was given, at least on the first night. Perhaps it was that the sombre events of the week made it difficult to respond to lively fancies so fantastic and as the Carnival was under the auspices of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, one wondered at a performance on this date.

The program girls valiantly sold their wares, Miss Esther McWaters, Miss Willo Love and Miss Zina MacMillan, some of them, in silks and satins and flower-crowned in frigid corridors. And marvellous Gladys Lamb, whose chiffons plus skates led to that "excess baggage" joke when first she thrilled Torontonians, had come back again to captivate. With a sombre audience, the spotlight was always on the ice and the Misses

Dorothy and Hazel Caley were well worth watching. Miss Eleanor O'Meara as premiere skater (to coin our own word à la "danseuse") in The Dutch Mill was another of skating distinction and how many recognized Colonel J. G. Weir parading as a Grenadier on skates?

THE pretty girls assisting at the meeting of the newly-formed Ladies' Guild of St. Andrew's College had a much warmer time of it for Mrs. D. A. Dunlop had lent her house and with its gorgeous conservatory and flower-filled rooms, it might be almost tropical there. Mrs. Frank Rolph and Mrs. Wallace Barrett were presiding at tea and there was much interest evinced in the new organization of which Mrs. N. W. Rowell is president. Mrs. Cecil Kilgour, Mrs. Frank MacEachren, Mrs. H. R. Housner, Mrs. Henry Cockshutt, Mrs. H. J. Cody, Mrs. Lyman Howe and Mrs. Kenneth Ketchum are some of the members and they had collected a coterie of attractive girls for tea-assistants, including the Misses Barbara Barrett, Priscilla Band, Peggy Waddie, Elise Howe, Esme Seton Thompson and Miss Rosalind Evans.

PACIFIC COAST

MOST of the larger social affairs in Victoria were postponed, as they were throughout the Empire; His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Forde, who have been in California, left immediately for home on receiving the news of the death of King George, but news comes from Los Angeles that His Honor is seriously ill, and it will be some time before he is sufficiently well to travel.

The Festival of Art, which was put on at the Empire Theatre by the Gonzales Chapter of the I.O.D.E., was beautifully arranged and produced; each living picture represented a national school of art, and one of the loveliest was "Laudate Deo," after Gozzoli, which was arranged by Mrs. Shalleross, Mrs. H. J. Davis and Miss Pitts. Mrs. L. A. Gense was responsible for the "Stratford Children" (after Romney), and Miss C. I. Alexander for "Dante's Dream" (after Dante Gabriel Rossetti), which is one of the most difficult masterpieces to pose. Little Elizabeth Holmes and Peter Duke were delightful in the "Children's Portrait" (after Laszlo), which was arranged by Mrs. Hugo Beaven, and the other pictures were equally beautiful.

Dorothy Tremayne, who has left for Vancouver en route to Ottawa, where she will join her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Tremayne, has been guest of honor at heaps of farewell parties. Miss Ailve Baines entertained for her at a bridge and tea, among those playing being Miss Frances Hamersley, Miss Helen McIntosh, who is always so smart, Miss Vivien Coombe, Mrs. R. W. Dickinson, Mrs. Basil Hood, Mrs. F. N. Cabell, Mrs. Guy Barclay, Mrs. Woulfe Hicks, Mrs. Howard Harmon, who had a bridge for her earlier in the week, Miss Florence Oates, back from Spokane, where she took part in the badminton tournament, Miss Beryl Hyndman and Miss Frances Fraser.

Back from California are Mr. and Mrs. Ross Hocking and the John Rockinghaus, who were honeymooning there, while Mrs. J. W. Benning, who is in Eastern Canada, is expected home in a few days. Mrs. C. F. Armstrong and Mrs. M. F. Driscoll are being entertained after their trip abroad, and off to California is Mrs. H. A. Mitchell, who will visit her



THE BRIDE AND HER RETINUE, when Miss Maybelle Forrest, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Franklin Forrest, Port Hope, became the bride of Judge Ian McLean Macdonell, son of Mrs. McLean Macdonell, Toronto, and the late A. McLean Macdonell, K.C. Left to right: Miss Margaret Sproatt, Mrs. Kivas Band, Mrs. Esmond Grier, Mrs. Lawrence Groat, the bride, Miss Florence Forrest, Mrs. Lloyd Thompson and Miss Mary Helm.

—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.

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AROUND TOWN

BY PATRICIA O'CONNELL

Just creatures of whimsy, the fashion boys and girls! Here they are telling us about spring fashions and people quietly freezing to death all over the country. You can't call us a sartorial laggard, though, so here are some random notes: it's to be a very manly spring, but that doesn't mean striding around in divided skirts, thank goodness. Sissy touches make all the difference, such as: bright shoes and accessories with sports suits . . . frilly, silly jabots with dinner suits . . . four and five colored prints in those afternoon suits with velvet Chesterfield collars. Gray and string are winning shades . . . how accessories are rising to the color of English saddle leather. Beware the Homburg hat; if you don't look like A. Eden, you may look bird-like from the side.

What ho, a new rhythm king in our midst? From the acclamations already being accorded him, we would say the gentleman obviously needs little introduction. You've guessed—it's Geoffrey Waddington and his Royal Yorkers. With him is a new blues singer who plays the piano beautifully, dark, statuesque Sady Lee; also Bert Pearl, amusing master of ceremonies. And as if that weren't enough, there is still Wes Adams and the lovely Lisa. They have some elegant new dances, and an utterly utter modern satire called "Oh, the pain of it all!" If you haven't seen that, you haven't lived, definitely. It's a good idea to call Waverley 2511 for reservations, before you brighten up your life by an evening's dancing to Maestro Waddington's smooth, sweet music.

Believe it or not, but we hope you will. A most attractive Toronto woman told us of her own record. She was in New York not long ago and went into an exclusive Fifth Ave. hat shop with that slight feeling of awe that even the best-dressed Canadians are prone to feel in the Big City. "What have you that's smart in black velvet?" she asked, wondering if she were wrong in being very attached to the hat she was wearing. "I would rather show you something else, madam," said the sales clerk, "we haven't anything smarter in black velvet than what you have on." The moral of this surprising story is that Miss Anderson made the hat in question, and for years has been combining chic and becomingness in just such a satisfactory fashion. Joan Anderson—1206 Bay St.

We like this story about the two brisk old ladies who were doing up the recent exhibition at the Art Gallery. One was frankly puzzled by many of the Old Masters but her friend had a sort of artistic Baedeker into which she would delve when they came upon a problem picture. Finally they came to Venus and Adonis. They stood in silence before this masterpiece, but the puzzled lady was clearly a little embarrassed, too. Her friend got out the little book and read in a loud, clear voice, "What power, what strength, what action," as they passed on quickly to the next picture.

After once making an extensive shopping tour with a fractious gentleman named Ronald, aged three, we feel we are doing parents a public service by reminding them of The Nursery. Its peaceful rooms with their sunny, yellow walls and blue curtains make shopping with your little darlings a thing of joy and ease. It is so satisfactory to have the children fitted right then and there, and will

they love it with all the marvelous books and toys around. Most of the clothes, and toys too, are imported from England, so your child can look exclusive as well as beautiful if outfitted at The Nursery. They even have toilet articles and have cleverly assembled in one big box everything a young mother would need in that line. Suggestions and prices will gladly be written to out-of-town people.—The Nursery, 97 Bloor St. West, Kingsdale 9226.

Darling, just because you're forty. And your hair is turning grey. Do not think I do not love you in the good old-fashioned way.

No thought makes my heart forlorn . . . So on wings of song I'm flyin' To "The Little Shop Around The Corner"

To pick you out a Valentine.

39 Bloor St. West . . . 1456 Yonge St. (south of St. Clair).

At the recent trousseau tea of an attractive bride-to-be who is going to live in India, the principal signs of admiration seemed to centre around the lingerie. It really was gorgeous. The particular set that everyone went quietly mad on seeing was of satin in a new shade called "chair" (French for skin, if I've spelled it right), a pale, pinky beige. The nightgown had a deep yoke of Alencon lace, braided shoulder straps and braided girdle of satin. The negligee was exquisitely simple with tiny covered buttons up the front and a train. With an eye to your future and an ear to the ground, we discovered that all this lingerie had been made by Muriel Brooks, 23 Bloor St. West, and is just one of the many lovely trousseaus she has been doing for this year's brides-to-be.

People sometimes think they must sacrifice care and attention if they spend less than a couple of hours on having their hair done. This is not the case at J. Nelson Day's, however. They manage to combine speed with the careful skill that has been their reputation for many years. If you are downtown shopping with an hour or less to spare, you can be in and out of Day's salon in that time with an excellent shampoo and wave to your credit . . . and dry hair. You may have a manicure at the same time while your free hand scans the smart new magazines. Speaking from experience, their oil shampoos (their own laboratory formula) are the best thing we know to keep your hair soft and shining in this cold weather.—J. Nelson Day, 132 Yonge St. (just above Adelaide), Adelaide 3911-2-3.

This bright winter sunshine has a way that seems positively magnifying of showing up facial imperfections. But thanks to this modern age we live in nearly all of them can be remedied. It superfluous hair is among your beauty problems we sincerely recommend Mrs. Sugden and Miss Freestone. In their many years of experience their work has always been satisfactory. It is painless and has never left a scar. A free consultation may be had at any time in the quiet little salon with its private entrance at 108 Bloor St. West. Telephone Randolph 1613 for an appointment. Mail enquiries will receive individual attention.

This column will be glad to do individual shopping for its out-of-town readers. Prices or suggestions will be sent on request.



A CHARMING GROUP. Mrs. Alfred C. Bethune, "at home" at Berkenfels, Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, with her daughter, Anne, and Wendy, Peter and Robin.

father, Sir John Barrett, in San Diego.

Among the social events of the past two weeks were Mrs. C. H. Harman's large reception at her home in the Uplands; the cocktail party given by the captain and officers of H.M.C.S. Skeena before departing on the annual training cruise; Mrs. Gordon Sloan's tea at "Kingscote" in honor of Mrs. T. D. Pattullo; the recital of the Hart House String Quartette; and Mrs. E. G. Prior's bridge and Mah Jong party.

News comes from abroad that Mrs. J. O. Cameron has left Brussels, where she spent Christmas, for Vienna, where she will stay with Mr. and Mrs. Geza de Kresz, the latter being the former leader of the Hart House Quartette. While in Brussels, Mrs. Cameron and Mary and Adele Bucklin, formerly of Victoria, were guests at a recital at the Palais de Beaux Arts by the Pro Arte Quartette, with which Mary and Adele studied for several seasons in California.

In Vancouver, Madame Caro-Delvaillie, the distinguished French author and lecturer, has been widely entertained. Mrs. Clarence Darling was a luncheon hostess in her honor, her guests including Mme. Pierre Mori, Mrs. Frank Lee, Mrs. A. F. Nation, Mrs. Glen Hyatt, Mrs. D. O. Evans, Miss Nita Monteth, Miss Janet Grier and Mrs. A. C. Des Brisay. Mrs. D. O. Evans also entertained for her at a large tea, Mrs. Percy Shallerross and Mrs. Florence Darling presiding at the tea table.

One of the loveliest of recent weddings was that of Verna, the younger daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Nelson Spencer, to Mr. W. C. Simson, which took place quietly at the Marine Drive home of the bride's parents. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was beautiful in a white



TWO PROMISING TENNIS-PLAYERS OF British Columbia. Miss Diana and Mr. Robert Hannay, of Ladang, Trail, B.C.

pois de soir Viennese model gown, with a full skirt, slim bodice and slight train; she wore a halo of gardenias and carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley. Mrs. Lloyd Edgett, in gold satin lamé, was her sister's only attendant, while Mr. George Simson supported his brother; following a small reception Mr. and Mrs. Simson left for California, the bride wearing an imported grey wool suit, with a matching Viennese model hat. Among the guests were Mrs. Jonathan Rogers, Mrs. Chris Spencer, Mrs. Victor Odum and Mrs. W. H. Edgett.

Late February is the date set for the wedding of Mary Elaine, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Colledge, to Mr. Howard Nicholson, younger son of Dr. and Mrs. O. F. J. Nicholson; it is to be very quiet, and will take place at the home of Miss Colledge's parents.

Social events of the week: Mr. and Mrs. Tucker Battle's cocktail party for the Ernest Lloyd Harris; Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Farris' cocktail party, that given by Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Frost, and also one given by Mrs. Frederick Nowlan for the distinguished scientist, Dr. Arthur Holly Compton, of Chicago, and Mrs. Compton. Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hager had a large tea for the New Zealand All Black rugby team and the Vancouver Rep team on Sunday afternoon, and Miss Caroline Nicholson's tea for Elaine Colledge, which is the first of

so many which are being planned in her honor. Gleaming yellow tapers and Oriental ornaments decorated the tea-table; the hostess was in a bronze metallic model gown, while Elaine's formal tea-gown was of silk crepe in dull gold and brown.

NEW YEAR'S EVE is always a gala occasion, in Victoria, but 1936 was ushered in with even greater success than its predecessors; nearly every hotel and club was filled with dancers, and there were several private parties, the J. W. Spencer's fancy dress being one of the largest. Daphne Pooley, who has been at Coronado with Sir Frank and Lady Barnard, arrived home just in time for it, and among some of the other guests were the Hobart Molsons, she attractive as a gypsy; Marcia Prior, who is off with her mother, Mrs. C. J. Prior, to Coronado; Therese Todd, as a Chinaman, in an authentic costume brought back from Shanghai by her aunt, Princess Chikmatoff; the Russell Kers, Cynthia Johnston, and Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Stewart.


Dancing at the Empress Hotel cabaret were Mr. and Mrs. W. Munro, Mary Campbell, Harold Husband, Dr. and Mrs. Bechtel, the Harold Wilsons and the Lorne Campbells; while at the Royal Victoria Yacht Club dance were the W. P. D. Penbertons, who had a large supper party beforehand, as did Carita Leeder; Viscount and Viscountess Colville, Dr. and Mrs. Glenn Simpson, Captain and Mrs. Willys, and hundreds of others. Heaps of parties were made up, too, for the Colwood Golf Club dance, the Harold Gilvarts were there, Dallas Hennessey, Laura Dunsen, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Skellings and Kathleen Wilson. Coming on from Cecil Brown's cocktail party were the Harry Haskings, from Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Gordon, she lovely in cerise; Kathleen Swayne, Helen Hembroff in white satin, the J. M. Sturveys, Connie Brown, Mrs. Woulfe Hicks, Jim Munro, Phil Willis and Jack Hutchinson.

The holiday season being over, heaps of people are off on trips; the W. C. Todds and Mrs. Henden Gillespie are motoring to California, as are Brigadier General and Mrs. H. T. Hughes, Miss E. M. Macrae and the Hubert Bevans. Phyllis Pooley, the R. W. Pooley's younger daughter, has sailed for France, where she will spend a year at school; Mrs. George Balfour is spending the rest of the winter in Jamaica, and Mrs. J. W. Spencer and Myfanwy left for London, where Myfanwy, who is a very talented young person, will continue her sculpturing. She was hostess at her home at a large farrowed cocktail party, and there were several affairs given for her. Mr. and Mrs. J. Carl Pendray and Eileen are sailing from San Francisco for a trip through the Panama, and will go on to Valparaiso, and Bermuda, while Mrs. Norman Yarrow and her sister, Mrs. G. C. Grant, are off on the Empress of Russia for a month's holiday in Honolulu.

Entertaining for Mrs. J. W. Spencer, who will remain in England until the end of the summer, Mrs. F. W. Hartley was a recent luncheon hostess; covers being laid for Mrs. John Galt, Mrs. J. W. Ruggles, Mrs. E. E. Winslow and Mrs. Carey Martin. An interesting wedding, which took place very quietly at St. Mary's Church, was that of Mary Carlyle, elder daughter of Mrs. H. R. Hammond, to Mr. John Meredith Rockingham; the bride, who was unattended, looked very smart in her traveling suit, and Mr. John Beidall, of Vancouver, was best man. After a honeymoon in Seattle, Mr. and Mrs. Rockingham will live in Victoria, where they are both very popular members of the younger set. Mrs. Hammond, who has been abroad for nearly a year, returned to Victoria recently, after being with her younger daughter, Diana, in London, where Diana is studying.

The event of the week in Vancouver was the second visit of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, in spite of the fact that owing to inadequate accommodation, the performances had to be given late at night, all Vancouver society turned out in full force. At one of the performances were Mr. and Mrs. John Farris, Colonel and Mrs. Victor Spencer, Mrs. Leon Dreyfus, Miss Jane Doyle, Miss Norcen Macaulay, Miss Margaret Macaulay and Miss Beatrice Merritt. While there were heaps of people over from Victoria, among them Pamela Charleswood, Margery and Isabelle Benson, Stephanie Campbell, Elizabeth Ruggles, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Goward, Mr.

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and Mrs. D. J. Angus, Mr. Leonty, the Hobart Molsons and Mrs. Burton Curtis.

Travelers leaving Vancouver are Mrs. Leslie Brown, who, with Fraser and Sallee, is en route to London to join her husband, who is Canadian Trade Commissioner; Mrs. Taylor Henry, who plans to spend a month in Los Angeles; the Jack McDougalls, going to New York by way of the Panama Canal; Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Law, who are going to California; and the Harold Molsons, driving to Mexico.

Week-end dinner hosts were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wallis, in honor of their house guest, Mrs. D. M. Hall, just back from a world tour; covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Jack McDougall, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Hatfield, Mr. and Mrs. William Mowat, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sweet, Mrs. John Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Neil McQueen and Mr. Knox Walker. Ann Carter, the Edward Carter's attractive sub-deb, had a supper party for Stephanie Campbell, of Victoria, among the guests was



MRS. F. G. MACKENZIE, a prominent Canadian abroad whose husband is Managing Director of the group of Hydro-Electric Companies supplying power to Bombay, India. Mrs. Mackenzie, formerly of Halifax, is a sister of G. E. Pearson, K.C., of Halifax, and a sister of Mrs. E. B. McCurdy, wife of the Hon. E. B. McCurdy, of Halifax.

Gwen Thomas, who tells me that her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rogers, are in Honolulu with her mother, and will join the Empress of Russia to continue their world cruise.

Parties were given every day for Miss Verna Spencer and Mr. Bob Simpson, whose wedding will have taken place by the time this is read; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McCallen had a supper party for them, among the guests being Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Edgett, Mr. and Mrs. John Farris, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Butler, the Gordon Abernethys, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Head, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Abernethy, the William Armstrongs, Miss Betty Spohn and Mr. Alan Spencer. Gussy Spohn had a luncheon for Miss Spencer before Miss Pauline Lamblin's bridge and Isobel Lambell was also a luncheon hostess during the week.

Many Iris and daffodils centred the tea table at the reception given by Mrs. Howard S. Conliffe and Mrs. George McIntosh at the home of the latter, who wore a black velvet model gown bordered with sable, while Mrs. Conliffe's gown was of sapphire tree-bark satin. At the tea were Mrs. Victor Odum, Mrs. Charles Cotterell and Mrs. Asloworth Anderson, while assisting in serving were Peggy Nasmith, Joan Lowery, Audrey Roberts and other members of the younger set.

MARRIAGES

The engagement has been announced in Halifax of Carmen Ida, daughter of Mrs. E. P. Harrington of Halifax and the late E. P. Harrington of Charlottetown, to Charles William Ramsay, of Quebec, the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ramsay of Ottawa. The marriage has been arranged to take place very quietly in Halifax early in February.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hayman Claudet, of Ottawa, announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Georgina Alice, to Mr. Frankford Rogers, son of the late Dr. A. Frankford Rogers and Mrs. Rogers of Ottawa. The marriage will take place shortly.

The Hon. and Mrs. W. G. Power of Quebec, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Doreen, to Mr. T. S. L. Pope, of Quebec, son of Mr. P. Pope of Hartington, England, which will take place quietly on Tuesday, February 25th, at the home of the bride's parents.



**You'll
be spared some
of the discomfort
of winter**

**If your general resistance
is built up!**

Common winter ills may not be serious, but they are certainly uncomfortable to have. And this is one of the peak months for them. Experts say that they occur more frequently, and last longer in January and February than any other time.

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Begin with ADEX capsules now, and keep taking them every day. At any reliable drug store. Made exclusively by E. R. Squibb & Sons, manufacturing chemists to the medical profession since 1858.



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HEART NOT SO GOOD?

Has your doctor advised against coffee because of possible heart trouble? Excessive pumping when you climb stairs, or a "skip" once in a while? And has he said that caffeine isn't good for this condition?

This doesn't mean doing without your favorite drink. Just switch to Kaffee-Hag Coffee today. Make it good and strong (perk twice as long as ordinary coffee). You'll have coffee as delicious as any you ever used, and none of caffeine's bad effects.

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People Who Do Things

THERE was alarm in 1933 when a big North Islander assumed the headship of Premier Pattullo's newly-formed Economic Council. For Dr. W. A. Carrothers, a professor of economics, to advise the government was gross stupidity; practical men for practical affairs, contended some. But genial Chairman Carrothers outwitted his critics by remaining the professor and keeping the new "brain trust" in an advisory capacity and out of bickering in the Legislature. As a result, the Economic Council stands, today, the least political organ in British Columbia politics.

Easy in manner and distinguished in appearance, Dr. Carrothers is a hard worker and a convincing teacher. He has a live sense of humor, and gives freely of his many opinions, but he rarely flays his opponents. His conversation is natural and deliberate, and meant for you, his listener.

Coming to Canada from Ireland, in 1911, Dr. Carrothers entered the University of Manitoba. On graduation, he enlisted in the 14th Battalion Canadian Infantry, for the War had broken out. As company commander he served in France, but in the last year of the struggle he saw service with the Royal Air Force. He was decorated with the Croix de Guerre and the Distinguished Flying Cross.

On discharge he lectured at the University of Edinburgh, where he took his Doctor of Philosophy degree. It was during this period that he came to hold his deep regard for Scotland.

Back in Canada in 1921, he lectured for nine years at the University of Saskatchewan; he was also active as a Saskatoon alderman and as provincial president of the Canadian Legion. He then went to Vancouver, and the University of B.C. has ever since been his proud vantage point, even during his Cornell duties for which he has extended leaves of absence.

As "Head Brain Trustster" he does not pretend to be any "power behind the throne." He would assure everyone that he is carrying on economic research for the government and is not a direct influence on its policies. He enjoys the work, as it gives him his favorite opportunity of dealing with practical problems.

He regrets that too much emotion is being put into the better part of the discussions on B.C.'s difficulties with the rest of Canada. So that the truth of the whole matter will not be obscured, Dr. Carrothers is assimilating facts from all sides. From these facts, the British Columbia Legislature will determine the best course to take and satisfying action.

Dr. Carrothers will tell you that the rational business outlook is far better than statistics and graphs would indicate. By a clear train of reasoning he shows that the best nationalist is the best internationalist. He doesn't seem to mind public speaking.

To look at the pile of papers, books and documents on his desk in his Vancouver home, one would think he is doing the homework of the whole council. He is so busy that he isn't home much, however; he relies on several of Victoria's rather excellent call courses.

Dr. Carrothers has devoted his life to economics, and from his study and analysis, he is offering sound counsel to the province. For all his theory and books, he has proven himself to be one of the most valuable men helping shape British Columbia's destiny.

He has four young sons.

SOLDIER OF PEACE

BROOKE CLAXTON, a brilliant young Montreal lawyer, very much in the public eye just now for his active support of the League of Nations, was, at the outbreak of the war, a schoolboy of 16 at Lower Canada College. But by the third year of the war, Claxton was in Europe in the midst of the conflict as a Battery Sergeant Major who won the Victoria Cross for his heroic actions in the battle of the Somme. He is now a member of the League of Nations Society of Canada.

Despite the great demands made on his time as a successful lawyer, he is one of the most popular, one of the best as well as the most deeply interested of the League's representative lecturers in Quebec. And anyone who wants to know if the League of Nations is interested in the League of Nations, need only look at Claxton's engagement books, which he goes to be called once or twice a week to address various organizations on the League's activities. Now he could find the time to address different groups two and three times a day. Interest has grown by leaps and bounds since the Ethiopian war. And the public seem to be placing its hopes on the League's round table.

Claxton addresses schoolboys, day laborers, women's clubs, church groups and busy executives in the course of a month. And he has above all been deeply stirred by the interest of the laboring classes, whose cheerful spirit, despite an employment so meagre, he values their opinion because, he says, "They have faced reality, they have their two feet on the ground, and base their beliefs upon personal experience."

We think that Brooke Claxton should be especially spotlighted in this column because he has proved that no one has so much time as a busy man. For, besides all the engagements he fills in connection with the L.N.S., he still finds odd moments to act as vice-president of the Canadian Club, to be a very active member of the Board of Governors of Lower Canada College, and lecturer in the Faculty of Law at McGill University.

He was appointed delegate to the British Commonwealth Relations Conference held at Toronto in 1933, and to the recent Conference on Canadian American Relations held at Canton, N.Y.

In his "spare" time he writes noteworthy articles on legal insurance, constitutional law and inter-



DR. W. A. CARROTHERS

—Photo by Stephen-Golmer, Victoria.

national affairs for prominent periodicals; he plays tennis and squash for recreation and reads extensively. And if there is any time left and there is anything interesting left to do, not already mentioned, you may be sure HE DOES IT.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. E. Burnett Hammond and her brother, Mr. Thomas Burnett, of Banff, Alta., are spending a few weeks in Nassau.

Mr. and Mrs. Russel Blackburn, of Ottawa, are spending some time in Florida.

Dr. Richard Hageman, guest conductor of the Canadian Grand Opera Association, and Mrs. Hageman, have taken an apartment at "The Clarendon" in Toronto for the opera season.

Mr. Justice Kingstone and Mrs. Kingstone, who have been in London, England, for the marriage of their daughter, have returned to Toronto.

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HEALTHY, WHITE TEETH**



Your Dentist Says—"TAKE CARE OF YOUR GUMS"

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YOUR dentist knows that to have white, healthy teeth you must have firm, healthy gums. He will tell you that soft, flabby gums may lead to serious disorders—gingivitis, pyorrhea, Vincent's disease.

Gums become flabby because our modern soft foods do not exercise them—do not make them work as they must to keep in good condition. So start now with Ipana and massage.

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After you've used a tube of Ipana in this way, look at your teeth—see how much better they look—note the difference in your gums. Use Ipana and massage for white teeth and a bright, happy smile.

Remember—a good tooth paste, like a good dentist, is never a luxury

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At the pier, her funnels looming against the sky, a fine new liner waits to carry you a short distance across the water to your rendezvous with health. . . . Relax, doze, forget haste and clamour. Open your eyes later and find yourself moving through a quiet harbour toward the Arcady that world travellers have called the most charmingly colourful spot on this terrestrial globe. . . . Unpack your

PINK SANDS
for
PALE PEOPLE

bathing suit. Go out to one of Bermuda's renowned beaches. Lay yourself down on the clean, warm sand . . . this celebrated sand that will delight you with its fine texture and its rosy colour.

Let the pink sand, like a kind poultice, draw the weariness from your bones. Let the semi-tropical sunshine bronze such areas as you later want admired. Then a dip in Bermuda's surf—surprisingly clear and sparkling in a shifting

pageantry of gorgeous rainbow hues. And golf on splendid courses near the sea . . . tennis . . . dancing . . . sailing . . . cycling along white coral roads in a land where automobiles are barred, where oleanders and lilies scent the air, where an ideal climate waits year-round for those who seek health and colour and pleasure in this coral Riviera of the West.

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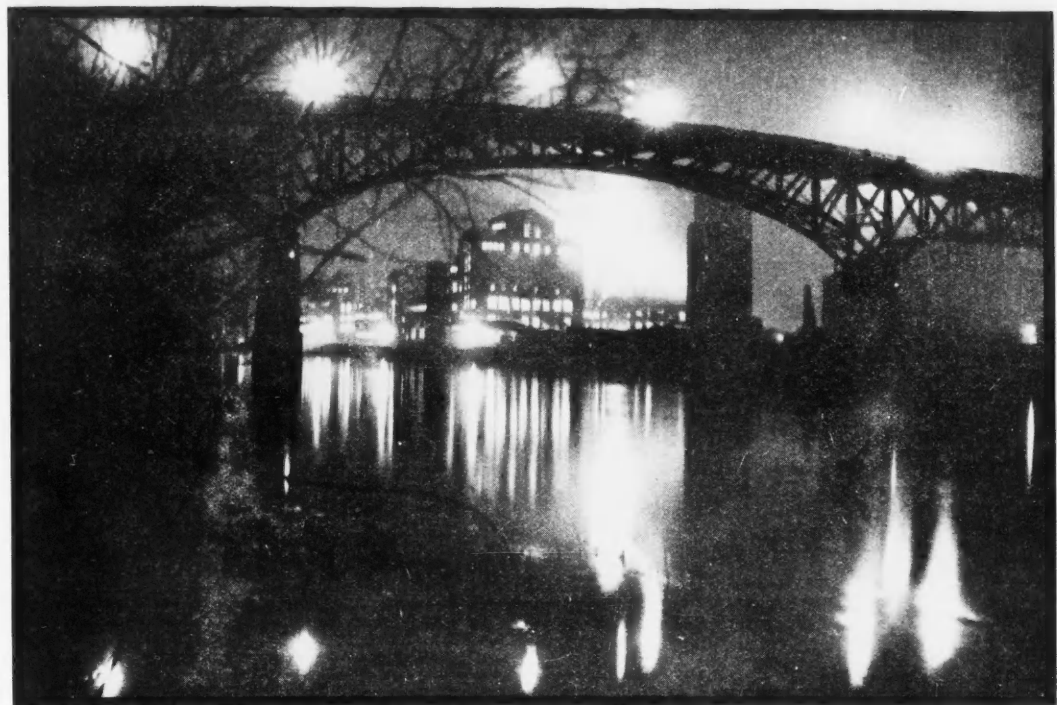
TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 8, 1936

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

WE NEED A HOME TRADE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Only Increased Trade Can Solve Our Unemployment and Debt Problems—Domestic as Well as Export Trade Can Be Greatly Expanded—Suggestions for Leadership

BY I. D. WILLIS



WALKER PLANT AT PEORIA, ILL. This is an amateur photograph, taken at night, of the huge distillery at Peoria, Illinois, operated by Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., wholly-owned American subsidiary of Hiram Walker-Goederham & Worts, Limited. The plant commenced operations in June, 1934, and has since been expanded until it now has a storage capacity of 25,000,000 gallons.

WHAT WILL BE FATE OF CODES?

Ontario Legislature Expected to Reconsider Industrial Standards Act in Light of Demonstrated Defects

BY DALTON J. LITTLE

THE second session of the nineteenth legislature of the Province of Ontario which opens next Tuesday, February 11th, promises to be a momentous one, not only because of important new legislation pending but also in view of likely amendments to certain major enactments of the first session.

The decision of the Government to bring down, during this session, a provincial income-tax law superseding municipal levies on income is unquestionably a matter of wide interest, but the fate of the Industrial Standards Act of 1935, which is the subject of much adverse criticism at the hands of both Liberal and Conservative members, is a question which transcends even the former in public interest. Whereas an income tax touches the pocket of the many, a statute which gives the force of law to agreements between employees and employers respecting wages and hours affects a much greater number of the citizens of the province in all stations of life.

Private members of the Legislature on the Government side of the House with whom the writer has conferred expect proposed amendments to the Industrial Standards Act will be discussed at the Liberal caucus early next week. If the Government invites a free expression of opinion from its followers upon this all important measure, it is to be hoped that a sufficiently clear presentation of informed public opinion will be reflected to enable the administration to formulate a policy which will commend itself to the majority of fair-minded citizens.

The Bill embodying the provisions of the Industrial Standards Act was introduced during the last session of the Legislature by the Government as a measure intended to stabilize conditions in industry. It had for its objects the ending of "sweet shops," and to use the phraseology of its sponsor, the Hon. Arthur Roebuck, "to put a stop to this degradation of the workers," and also the protecting of the employer who pays fair wages from the unfair competition of those who do not.

No objection can be taken to the purposes of the Act, but its application to a very limited number of industries in a few zones, or geographical areas of Ontario, has to date failed to accomplish what it was intended to do, and the fact that industry generally has not availed itself of the legislation is an indication of its impotence as a remedial measure for social injustices or economic maladjustments.

NUMEROUS reasons for the apparent failure of the Industrial Standards Act might be advanced, but those which seem to be most obvious are: (a) Ambiguity of meaning or intent in certain of its sections; (b) The passing of orders-in-council giving effect under its presumed power to agreements between employees and employers which were later declared by the courts to be invalid; (c) Failure of the government to provide adequate enforcement; (d) The attempt to negotiate agreements for certain trades regardless of their distribution as relatively small units of workers in large industrial plants; (e) The incorporation of trade union scales of wages in agreements covering industries having varied grades of production, instead of adopting a fair minimum wage to which the industry as a whole could subscribe; (f) The slowing down of produc-

tion, particularly in the building industry where the labor codes have been most generally applied, due to the greatly increased labor costs.

The legislation is permissive, though all embracing in its scope. The Act defines an employee as any person in receipt of or entitled to compensation for labor performed in any industry in Ontario, domestic service, mining and agriculture excepted. Similarly an employer is anyone, person, corporation, partnership, firm, manager, representative, principal, agent, contractor, or subcontractor who is directly or indirectly responsible for the payment of wages to an employee.

The interpretation of the Act applies its provisions to casual work which may be done for a household by a handyman if the job is one which would ordinarily be performed by any tradesman or artisan whose trade is covered by a code in the zone where such odd jobs are being given. The housewife has found that she cannot employ an out-of-work to paint the kitchen floor, or do a bit of carpentry unless she is prepared to pay 75c or 80c an hour, or whatever rate of pay is called for under the indicated schedule of wages and hours.

The chagrin of the housekeepers in the city when called upon to pay trade union wages to men they had helped during the past couple of years on the man-a-block plan has been nothing to the dismay of their sisters from the farm who were classed as criminals if they had an alteration made to a hat on Saturday in any millinery shop from Timbuctoo to Tunerville. Under the millinery code no work could be done in any millinery shop Saturday. However, the schedule of wages and hours in the millinery industry was tested in the courts, and on appeal taken by four Toronto millinery firms it was held by the presiding judge that there was no power in the Act to limit by regulations the number of workers who could be employed on a Saturday, and in another case appealed by the Crown which involved two painters acquitted in the lower court on a charge

(Continued on Page 25)

IT is only through increasing consumption of goods and services that increased employment can become a reality. However, once the economic cycle begins to swing toward prosperity, through increased consumption with its attendant increases in employment, it is evident that the wheel will turn faster and faster.

In bygone years it was commonly accepted that the responsibility for the whole structure of a country's prosperity rested squarely upon Business. However, as the Government took to playing a greater and greater part in our daily lives, that outlook changed until now both Business and Government are held responsible for the maintenance of an economic equilibrium at a point which will permit every citizen to become self-supporting and to have the opportunity of enjoying the amenities of life, if he is willing to work for them.

Business goes on much as it has always done. It continues to play its vital part in the drama of our national life with the same mixture of self-interest and altruism as it has always shown. Some of its members have shown vision and leadership, but most of them have just drifted along in a haphazard sort of way, ignorant of, or apathetic toward, many of the opportunities which exist around them; in need of education, leadership, encouragement, help and stimulation. Most of all, in need of education.

GOVERNMENT, having only recently entered the field of social control, has had to learn by trial and error. In the United States one school of economic stimulation holds sway; here, another. Regardless of what solutions are advanced, the basic problem remains the same: "How can the Wheel of Trade be made to grow larger and turn faster?" One answer is, increased export trade; another, increased domestic trade; the right one must include both.

Here, in Canada, 90% of our total trade is internal, and this includes our wheat traffic. There are about 20,000 industrial firms in Canada; of these, 90% are exclusively engaged in domestic business; the remaining 10% are also engaged, to greater or less degree, in export trade.

These 2,000 firms have approximately \$650,000 a year spent upon them, and their export activities, through the Commercial Intelligence Service and its 36 offices abroad. This service is devoted to the development of export trade, only. Out of this sum about \$600,000 is probably spent abroad, leaving only \$50,000 spent in Canada in the maintenance of headquarters in Ottawa, in advertising and in the periodic tours of Trade Commissioners through Canada when they spend a few days in various towns meeting such firms as may care to approach them. This money spent abroad seems to represent a substantial sum to leave Canada every year in order to help 2,000 firms. The marketing of wheat and some other commodities is not done by the Trade Commissioners, so it can readily be seen that this \$650,000 is spent on the promotion of a good deal less than 10% of Canada's total trade. Of course, the organization could cater to more than that number of firms if Canadian producers and manufacturers could be aroused to the opportunities of export trade.

WHILE this considerable sum is being spent to stimulate external trade, little or nothing is being done, or spent, to give equivalent help, advice and information about marketing to firms engaged in domestic trade, or to arouse firms to the potentialities of foreign trade. Nor, again, is anything being done to educate Canadians to the opportunities which are offered them at home to expand their business in Canada.

It may be argued that it is essential to spend this money abroad because foreign buyers know little or nothing about what Canada can offer to them, and that Canadians do not know what these buyers require or how to go about merchandising in foreign countries. That is all very true; but how many manufacturers in the Maritime Provinces, say, know what, and how, to sell in British Columbia? Very few. Is every producer in Ontario free from prejudice about Quebec, and do they know all about the market that is offered to them on the two coasts?

(Continued on Page 23)



REMEMBER back in 1931 when various organizations launched "sunshine" campaigns to attempt to persuade everyone that the business outlook was better than it really was and how the newspapers ran daily columns of carefully-collected items of business cheer? The campaign achieved nothing because business was really getting worse instead of better and the public knew it. But times have changed. Last week Winnipeg launched a "Business is Better in Winnipeg" campaign with the idea of making everyone conscious of the reality of recovery, and this column hereby raises its hat in salute. Business is better, not only in Winnipeg but throughout Canada, in Great Britain, the United States and, in fact, in practically every part of the world. It's a good thing that consciousness of that fact should be brought home to all of us, because optimism and courage are better qualities than mere doggedness to bring to the tasks that still lie before us.

HEAVEN knows those tasks are real enough. Somehow we have got to find means to raise our national income, so that we can carry our public debt and maintain a fair standard of living at the same time; we have got to reduce our cost of government and taxation; we have got to deal with relief and unemployment and then try to prevent their recurrence on anything like the present scale; we must find means to restore our damaged credit, so that capital necessary for future expansion will not be denied us; we have to find means to improve the lot of the underprivileged among our citizens, without putting an impossible burden on the economic structure generally; we have to do what we can to make wheat-raising a permanent source of prosperity and remove the ill-will in foreign markets caused by unsound marketing policies in the past; we have to increase our foreign trade, and to do that must educate more Canadian producers to the benefits available in export business as well as maintain active sales efforts in foreign markets; we must deal with our pressing railway problem; we must, as good citizens, combat radicalism and the adoption of unsound economic experiments that would only bedevil the situation further.

IT'S a good thing occasionally to take time off to consider what we have actually accomplished in the last three years. It's more than most people think. J. J. Gibbons Limited has just published one of its periodical charts showing Canada's progress towards prosperity in graphic form. More particularly, it shows the distance traveled by our basic economic factors from the low of depression towards a point of average prosperity, the latter being determined by taking an average of monthly indices for each factor for the four years 1926-1929. Do you know that our exports have traveled 66.7% of that distance, our imports to Empire countries 77.3%, our imports from Empire countries 80.6%, our physical volume of business 80.4%, our industrial production 88.3%, manufacturing production 93.0%, iron and steel production 63.0%, automobile production 58.4%, electric power production 182.2%, newsprint production 195.0%, mineral production 218.7%, construction 33.6%, car loadings 33.9%, employment 80.4%, farm products prices 35.4%, wholesale prices 25.1%, retail sales 35.1%, common stock prices 50.1%, preferred stock prices 39.7%, bank deposits 52.4%, per capita purchasing power 29.7%, and all these basic factors combined 58.1%.



WHILE the record is spotty and such items as construction, car loadings, farm products prices and per capita purchasing power have a long way to go yet before reaching the "average prosperity" line, the outstanding fact is the universality of the recovery trend. Recovery is not only real but considerable. And the impetus to further progress is strong and growing. It's a fairly safe prediction that we have several years of increasing prosperity ahead of us. It should not be forgotten that our most pressing problems of today are not the product of present conditions but of the past depression, and that they will tend to become easier of solution as recovery progresses. Unemployment, for instance. Henry Ford, who knows a lot about it and has always shown a great deal of concern for the welfare of the workers, asserted the other day that industry can absorb all employables among the unemployed. "There is so much useful work in this country crying to be done that we should be able to use every employable person for a long time to come," he said. "Production never has been as high as it should be. We have never had overproduction, only under-distribution." He was referring to the United States, of course, but his statements are just as true of Canada. The truth is that, nationally speaking, the worst is behind us and that we are likely to see progressive improvement in employment and public purchasing power. Internationally, the prospect is not so favorable. Continental Europe, which in the past was a leading consumer of our products, continues to be a hotbed of political dissensions and war rumors. Until this situation has changed for the better, we cannot hope to recover our former export business in that region. But there are other regions, domestic as well as foreign, and we can make much progress by assiduously cultivating them.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

DOW JONES AVERAGES—NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

	Industrials	Rails
A—Bull Market started	July 8 '32	July 8 '32
B—Last confirmed low point	Oct. 21 '33	Mar. 12 '35
C—Closing prices February 3rd, 1936	150.62	46.21
D—Last important minor low point	Jan. 21 '36	Jan. 20 '36
E—Average daily volume—6 days ending January 27th	2,270,000 shares	
F—Average daily volume—6 days ending February 3rd	2,560,000 shares	

THE LONG TERM TREND OF STOCK PRICES HAS BEEN UPWARD SINCE JULY 1932.

The market, by closing decisively above its previous highs of November 1935, is now headed higher. The dynamic strength recently displayed by the Rails plus the investment calibre of the current buying in the Industrial list, may carry the market into the 160 area in the Industrials. This suggests that the current recovery in general business will be maintained for a while at least.

But everyone who is involved in this market must never forget that the further it travels from its base in March 1935, Industrials 96.71; Rails 27.31, that the more severe will be the correction which will ultimately overtake it. This is the history of all market movements and must not be ignored. The following warning may be a bit premature but for your future guidance keep in mind that any decline below "E" may be the signal for trouble. Investors may therefore put about 85% of their funds to work, retaining about 15% in cash, but be careful in your selection. Speculators willing to risk the hazards of the current market should limit their losses and insure their profits with stop-loss orders as the market moves up.

No. 111

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DIVIDEND NO. 291
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution (as been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after MONDAY, the SEVENTH day of MARCH next, to shareholders of record at close of business on 31st January, 1936.
By Order of the Board:
J. A. DORR, General Manager
J. H. DODGE, General Manager
Montreal, 21st January 1936

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 196
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of TWO PER CENT on Canadian funds in the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 29th February, 1936, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, 2nd MARCH next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st January, 1936. The Transfer Books will not be closed.
By Order of the Board:
S. H. LOGAN, General Manager
Toronto, 17th January, 1936.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited
DIVIDEND NUMBER 276
A regular dividend of 1% has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 20th day of February, 1936, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of February, 1936.
DATED: the 3rd day of February, 1936.
I. McVOIR, Assistant-Secretary.

GOLD & DROSS

GREAT LAKES PAPER

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I am a bondholder of the Great Lakes Paper Company and at the present time my head is pretty much in a whirl. I suppose I can't complain about lack of information, as the daily papers have been full of stories about this company, but there has been so much which seems to me to be conflicting that I am almost dizzy. I now come to you as my adviser on investments to ask if you would be good enough to let me have an understandable outline of the situation. What I would like would be a simple statement of what is proposed, what led up to the reorganization and what the situation is at the present time. I hope that I am not asking too much.

S. J. F., Toronto, Ont.
Great Lakes Paper Co.'s difficulties arose from the fact that it was filling orders for the Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co. Both companies were controlled by Backus-Brooks but receivers for M. & O. refrained from paying \$2,000,000 owing Great Lakes. Since then, Great Lakes, a low-cost mill, has been operating at 30 to 40 per cent. of capacity. National Trust Co., as receiver, hired John E. Gefaell as sales agent.

Mr. Gefaell has lined up 24 Middle Western publishers to buy paper from Great Lakes at ruling market prices, on condition that these publishers get dividends on a Class "B" \$2 cumulative preferred stock, to be held in trust for them, pro rata on purchases, and surrendered when contracts expire, which would be in 1945 or, under certain conditions, in 1950. Bondholders will get new bonds with a face value of 60 per cent. of the old bonds, plus 100,000 Class "A" preferred, with voting rights and \$2 cumulative dividend and a portion of 100,000 shares of common stock.

Opponents of the deal aver that this arrangement militates against stable prices in the newsprint industry. Stability in that primary industry is important to this company, to holders of other newsprint securities and to the nation at large. But the contrary view, to which I incline, is that the so-called "rebate" to publishers is not strictly a discount in price which would tend to depress all other newsprint prices. It is apparent that the publishers can get a dividend only after the company has earned a profit. A profit means a price for newsprint which will pay bond interest, operating costs, depreciation, taxes and all other charges. Then, and then only, can the publishers share in the profits of the newsprint mill.

The other deal which was seriously considered by the Bondholders' Protective Committee was that of Black Sturgeon Newsprint Limited, a new company. Black Sturgeon was the creation of ten other newsprint manufacturers, of whom the leader is understood to be Canadian International Paper Co. Black Sturgeon offered similar arrangements for bondholders and tonnage up to 75 per cent. of capacity (contrasted with Mr. Gefaell's 90 per cent.) was to come from the other ten mills. Stock in Black Sturgeon was to have been allotted to each mill contributing tonnage in proportion to the amount of business handed over. This meant, it is said, that Canadian International Paper Co. (the Graustein interests) would have got control of Great Lakes. Most publishers might consider it inadvisable to permit Mr. Graustein to enhance his already dominant position in the industry. At any rate, Mr. Gefaell's 24 publishers appear to be sticking by him.

From the investor's point of view, there does not seem to be any logical step to be taken except to approve the deal which already has the recommendation of their protective committee. Of course, argument on the appeal, which has been taken against Mr. Justice McEvoy's decision approving action of the committee, may bring out facts which would alter the picture. But at this time one is inclined to favor Mr. Gefaell and his contracts, even though publishers may get some of their money back by way of dividends if the new Upper Lakes Pulp & Paper Co. and the industry generally goes along as nicely as one would hope. The main threat at the moment is that the receiver will reduce prices by \$2 per ton, in order to get business, if the new company is not in position to take over the enterprise from April 1st.

CONSOLIDATED CHIBOUGAMAU

Editor, Gold & Dross:
My broker is ordered to buy 200 shares of Consolidated Chibougamau pooled stock. Would you be kind enough to let me know whether you approve of this buy?

K. W. E., Westmount, Que.

Due to the lack of adequate information I do not recommend the purchase of Consolidated Chibougamau shares either free stock or pooled stock at current levels. It seems to me that the market for these shares has been largely built up on hope of what the Consolidated Mining & Smelting will do. The situation is simply this: The Chibougamau Prospectors and A. H. McKay acted as vendors of certain properties in the Chibougamau area to the Consolidated Chibougamau Mines, each receiving 600,000 treasury shares of the authorized capitalization of 2,000,000 shares. The balance, or 1,800,000 shares, were optioned by Mr. McKay and he undertook to finance development through the sale of stock, but after disposing of something like 100,000 shares, which cost him 25 cents per share and facing difficulty in raising further funds, a deal was entered into with the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company which took over the remainder of Mr. McKay's option and started development work. Then a big propaganda campaign was launched and Chibougamau shares, as well as Chibougamau Prospectors shares, were run up to the present record level. I am not condemning the Chibougamau area; in fact, with the numerous favorable showings I feel that some day it will be an important mining camp, but I do not think the public should rush in to buy a "pig in a poke" just because one of our outstanding companies happens to be doing development work. J. J. Warren, President of Consolidated Mining & Smelting, stated the other day that development results to date do not justify the rumors circulated lately regarding ore grade and volume. He said that his company has, however, met with sufficient encouragement to warrant the continuance of the development program originally formulated.

Incidentally, during the past ten years the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on hundreds of

properties and has not yet taken up one or equipped one for production. In the first place it is well to understand that if the Chibougamau property is anything it must be a large copper-gold property evidencing millions of tons of ore that would warrant a big capital expenditure necessary to bring it into production. In fact, it must be regarded in the light of another Noranda or Flin Flon and as such would require expenditures of perhaps fifteen to twenty million dollars involving the construction of a railway, hydro-electric plant, smelters, concentrators, and townsites attendant to a big base metal operation.

Obviously this program is far beyond the limitations of the capital structure of Consolidated Chibougamau and would necessitate new financing, involving capital charges ranking ahead of the present Consolidated Chibougamau shares.

CANADIAN MALARTIC

Editor, Gold & Dross:
For some time I have been a reader of Gold & Dross with, I might say, considerable profit to myself. Lately I have become a subscriber to SATURDAY NIGHT and as such would like your opinion on Canadian Malartic which I have been advised to accumulate. I understand that at the present time its mill is operating at approximately 300 tons daily and that in view of the large ore reserves there is a possibility of a step-up in tonnage to 600 daily later this year. Would you please outline the situation, estimating the profits at the present rate. At the same time your opinion on the stock as a speculation for a hold over the next year or two would be much appreciated.

M. S. E., Ottawa, Ont.

I'm glad to hear that you have had good results and hope they will continue. Canadian Malartic Gold Mines is an interesting operation and while the mill was recently stepped up to 300 tons daily, I see little reason for a further increase to 600 tons later this year. It is possible that further development may justify this program but certainly justification is not apparent now. In the third quarter of last year production amounted to \$116,039 from the treatment of 14,810 tons. The operating profit in this period was \$50,126. This is equivalent to an average recovery of \$7.15 per ton, with operating costs of \$3.77 per ton.

To these costs must be added overhead, administration, depreciation, taxes and development and pre-production expenses which in all would bring the cost up to around \$6 per ton, a very low cost operation and one reflecting credit on the efficiency of the management. Such a cost would leave about \$1 per ton profit which on the basis of treating 300 tons daily would be equivalent to net earnings of around \$120,000 annually, or approximately 3 cents per share. In calculating the worth of the stock it must be figured on approximately 4,000,000 shares outstanding, as after all options are exercised the outstanding capitalization will be near this figure.

While the operations reflect great credit on those in charge, I fail to see attraction in the purchase of the shares around the current price of \$1.35 each. Even if the mill tonnage were doubled and the same rate of earnings calculated, a yield of 6% would still be unattractive in my estimation. Under the circumstances I feel that on the basis of intrinsic worth the shares are overpriced in the light of the present available information, but where the bullish mining market might take the stock is entirely another matter.

STANDARD CHEMICAL

Editor, Gold & Dross:
My attention has been directed to the capital stock of the Standard Chemical Company which is, I believe, selling in the vicinity of 7 or 8 on the Toronto Stock Exchange. I understand that this company enjoyed large earnings before the depression and I am informed that in the last fiscal year earnings amounted to 77 cents per share. I am told, too, that since the close of the last fiscal year that further substantial gains have been enjoyed. It seems to me, therefore, that this stock is selling very cheaply and that it should be a very good buy. I have not checked my information and I would appreciate the real facts from you together with your opinion on buying this stock now. I am a regular reader of your paper but I don't recall any recent comments on this security.

E. B. M., Montreal, Que.

While I agree with you that Standard Chemical Company Limited has been making progress during the past year and a half, nevertheless I think you have been misinformed as to earnings in recent years. The company's capital stock is currently quoted at 6 1/2, comparing with a high of 7 and a low of 4 for 1935.

I am at a loss to understand where you obtained per share earnings figure of 77 cents for 1935. As a matter of fact in the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1935, the company reported a net income of \$1,960, which was equivalent to 5 cents per share on the capital stock. In the preceding three years, however, the company had very heavy deficits. In the year ended March 31st, 1934, there was a net deficit of \$136,691, equivalent to a per share deficit of \$3.67; in 1933 a deficit of \$177,105, equivalent to a per share deficit of \$4.75; in 1932 a net deficit of \$16,109, equivalent to a net deficit of 43 cents per share. In 1931 50 cents per share was earned, in 1930 \$3.64, and in 1929 \$5.61.

The company's last balance sheet showed total current assets of \$934,864, but of this amount inventory accounted for \$739,588 and accounts receivable \$163,120. Cash was shown as \$26,242 and "working funds" at \$5,596. Current liabilities totalled \$210,663, of which notes payable amounted

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Investment advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

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Continued Progress in 1935

Year	Capital and Reserve	Estates and Trusts under Administration	Savings Accounts	Total Assets
1918	\$ 434,492	\$ 1,060,880	\$ 448,335	\$1,959,793
1922	639,819	3,688,338	1,282,328	5,610,486
1926	719,294	5,908,285	2,708,655	8,336,648
1930	933,690	9,138,215	5,146,249	15,218,670
1934	1,135,947	10,642,282	5,554,343	17,332,573
1935	1,154,685	9,809,174	5,614,469	16,587,157

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NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. (being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the second day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January, 1936.

By Order of the Board,
S. G. DOBSON,
General Manager
Montreal, Que., January 14, 1936.

**McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL
COMPANY LIMITED**

Common Stock Dividend No. 26
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 20 cents per share, being at the rate of 80 cents per share per annum, has been declared on the no par value Common Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited, for the Quarter ending February 15, 1936, payable March 14, 1936, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 15th, 1936.

By Order of the Board,
FRED HUNT,
Secretary.
January 29, 1936.

CREAMERY BUTTER

Creamery butter is now the predominant factor in the dairy industry of Canada, although cheese still plays the largest part in the dairy export trade.



W. H. DENTON, formerly a partner in the investment firm of Fleming, Denton & Company, who has been appointed manager of the new Toronto branch of Midland Securities Corporation, Limited, the head office of which is at London, Ont.

GOLD & DROSS

to \$100,000, and accounts payable \$105,740, the balance being made up of amounts due to subsidiary companies and tax reserves. Net working capital was shown at \$724,201, against \$763,258 at the close of the previous year. Equity per share on the capital stock amounted to \$33.98. Capitalization of the company consists solely of 37,277 shares of no par value capital stock outstanding.

I would anticipate that the report for the year ending March 31st next should show continued progress but I doubt if it will be large enough to warrant the commencement of any distribution of the capital stock, on which the last payment was 50 cents on June 27th, 1932. The only official statement I have seen corroborates your information, to the effect that sales for the first half of the current fiscal year have shown encouraging improvement. Naturally the general revival of industry and of consumer purchasing power as well should find eventual reflection in the earnings of Standard Chemical. At the present time, however, I feel that I can only describe the capital stock as a fairly radical speculation for those who are prepared to do without income for an intermediate period and prepared to keep in fairly close touch with developments as affecting the company. I am not aware of any pending development which should cause any important appreciation for the stock.

POTPOURRI

F. H. L., Ottawa, Ont. SMELTER GOLD MINES cannot be considered other than an outside speculation for those who are prepared to lose. Its own property did not demonstrate importance and attention has now been shifted to the promotion and financing of a subsidiary, which likewise will only have its importance determined by a well financed, well directed program. At the moment its principal asset is hope.

F. O., Dauphin, Man. OMEGA GOLD MINES has an authorized capitalization of 5,000,000 shares of which Castle Trethewey owns 50 per cent. On the basis of milling 500 tons daily, which rate seems imminent this year, the indicated earnings of Omega are about 10 cents per share. The indicated grade of ore on which this calculation is based is \$6.82 per ton. It will take about two years for Castle to get its money back after which all earnings accrue to the benefit of Omega shareholders. I view the stock as an attractive mining speculation, under exceedingly skilled management.

R. C., Lansing, Ont. ST. ANDREW'S ESTATES AND GOLF CLUB LIMITED has just issued its annual report for the year ended December 31st, 1935. The company is, as you doubtless know, primarily a real estate holding proposition. Profit and loss account for the year ended December 31st, 1935, shows a net loss for the year of \$1,434. The balance at debit as at the close of the last fiscal year was \$16,964. The company's balance sheet shows property carried at \$873,497, and golf course, buildings and equipment, less depreciation, at \$88,347, for a total of \$961,844. There is a mortgage on the property due on the 2nd of January, 1941, of \$29,000. Capitalization of the company consists of 453,165 shares of first preferred stock of \$1 per value, 492,700 shares of second preferred stock of \$1 per value, and 4,927 shares of no par value common stock. The managing director reports that during the year green fees increased by \$4,815 over the preceding year although the rates were the same. One parcel of land was sold during the year and there was erected a home at the cost of approximately \$10,000. It is anticipated that the current year should see further property sales. It is impossible to say exactly what the securities of the company may be worth, as to my knowledge no active market exists and I imagine that most of the shares are fairly closely held. The whole project, in my opinion, is a promising one, as eventually I think that the property should be disposed of profitably and that in all probability fairly important returns should accrue to shareholders.

A. S. K., Toronto, Ont. WAYSIDE CONSOLIDATED MINES has seen much promotion activity in Toronto.

The property was reported on by two outstanding engineers and both condemned its commercial importance. Nevertheless, officials have gone ahead and placed a 100-ton mill in production in an attempt to determine its commercial importance. In view of the circumstances it would be a bold investor indeed that would ignore what has gone before and buy the stock at the current price, particularly since a mortgage was recently placed on the property to guarantee a loan which is to be repaid out of earnings.

D. W., Bracebridge, Ont. I do not think that you need have very much concern as to the security of your BRITISH COLUMBIA, SASKATCHEWAN or MANITOBA bonds. I feel perfectly confident, and as a matter of fact it is the stated policy of the Government, that no default will be permitted on any provincial obligation in Canada. You will have observed that the Federal Government, while holding no brief for the ideas of Mr. Aberhart in Alberta, has nevertheless advanced the money to that Province to enable it to meet in full its currently maturing obligations. Neither do I think there is any possibility of a forced conversion of provincial obligations. The Provinces will, as will the Dominion itself, take every opportunity of refunding at lower interest rates, but for current holders of provincial bonds, I can see no reason why these holdings should be disturbed.

R. H. H., Trenton, Ont. LEITCH GOLD MINES is an interesting high-grade, narrow-vein prospect in the Sand River area of Ontario, under development. The property is receiving efficient, intelligent direction in the hands of experienced mining men and the company is presently engaged in sinking a shaft in order to conduct development at depth to confirm surface work and diamond drilling. At the present stage it cannot be considered as more than an interesting prospect in capable hands where only further developments will determine its importance. Some experienced promotional groups are interested in the venture which in my opinion accounts for the market strength of the shares rather than their intrinsic worth.

T. M., Toronto, Ont. I still regard sound bonds as the backbone of any investment list and if you are not already a bondholder I would suggest that you begin by purchasing the bonds of the Dominion of Canada or the provincial governments. If, however, you already are a bondholder, I think that you could quite safely purchase sound common stocks of some of our leading industrial corporations. Offhand I might suggest to you such securities as IMPERIAL OIL, IMPERIAL TOBACCO, INTERNATIONAL NICKEL, LAURA SECORD, LOR-LAW GROCETERIAS, DOMINION BRIDGE, and say BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA. I think that from this list you could make a most satisfactory selection which would offer you adequate income together with prospects of moderate appreciation, as general conditions improve.

N. A., London, Ont. SIMPSON'S LIMITED 6 per cent. bonds, due 1949, are callable on 60 days notice at 104 up to July 2nd, 1939, at 102 to July 2nd, 1944, and thereafter at 102. The bonds are quoted around 102 at the present time. I don't think that the possibility that the bonds will be called is a reason in itself for selling. If the issue is called you will get the called price. I agree with your idea that good stocks are preferable to bonds as an investment under present conditions. Why not put, say, half the money into International Petroleum and the balance into Dominion Bridge? Though Dominion Bridge isn't currently earning its dividend, the company is in a strong financial position and seems likely to show sharply higher earnings whenever the heavy construction industry becomes active again.

S. R., Hamberstone, Ont. RED LAKE GOLD SHORE MINES has been making splendid progress and evidences possible mine making possibilities with the assurance that a mill will be built this summer. The property sits good technical direction and is not lacking for funds. Already some 50,000 tons of ore of good width and grade has been proven, with the possibilities that developments at depth or laterally will add to this. What the stock market will do I am unable to say, but in the light of the present information the current prices would seem to be warranted. NICOLA MINES AND METALS seems like a long shot speculation. The unsavory promotional element in the company has been eliminated and a determined effort is now being made to make a mine with a 100-ton mill operating. But my own opinion is that the ore picture leaves much to be desired and that there has not yet been shown to be any justification for the mill.

Home Trade Development Board

(Continued from Page 21)

Again, very few. Is every manufacturer and producer so export-minded and internationally trade-conscious that it is unnecessary to urge Canadians to sell abroad and to teach them how to do it? Certainly not.

In so far as export is concerned, Canadians are, undoubtedly, apathetic. They do not seem to be awake to the great possibilities of foreign trade, the facilities which are afforded them by numerous agencies, notably by the Commercial Intelligence Service, and the ways of setting about its development. One of the reasons for this condition is that the Government has concentrated upon urging foreign buyers to trade with Canada to the almost entire exclusion of urging Canadians to trade with foreign buyers. It is a clear case of placing too much emphasis upon sales and not enough upon plant; the result is that the Trade Commissioners have become like salesmen pushing a line without an adequate and active plant behind them. This simply means an unbalanced program which could easily be rectified by instituting a campaign of education and assistance in export right here in Canada by the inauguration of a Home Trade Commissioner Service to supplement the present Overseas Trade Commissioners.

TURNING to Government aid in the stimulation of internal trade: vast sums are being spent on relief and on public works; the former an emergency measure and the latter, admittedly, an artificial "priming of the pump." What, however, is being done to stimulate real trade in this country? If anything is being done, it is being kept surprisingly quiet. Marketing Boards and price control are not stimulants to real trade, for they are purely artificial and override the laws of natural selection,

supply and demand; perhaps they are not unlike giving a shot of whisky when what is needed is a course in cod-liver oil.

In point of actual fact, Canada is such a vast country that money spent in one part on a relief project hardly affects any other. It is a general revival in normal trade all over the country that is needed rather than isolated spots of prosperity. In order to secure this revival, however, it must be recognized that the country's size results in making much domestic distribution very much akin to export trade. Consider the distance from coast to coast; think of the different outlooks and requirements in the different parts of Canada, north, south, east, and west. It is different outlook, requirements and merchandising problems which are the root problems in export trade; not a different flag or language. These problems are right here at home and must be solved before the wheel of domestic trade can attain a satisfactory speed. Producers in one part of Canada have just as much need to be educated to opportunities and merchandising methods in another part as they have in respect of England, or South Africa. In short, Canada needs to apply that motto, "Know thyself."

It is recognized that, in export, it is essential to educate the buyer and the supplier. That is what is needed to stimulate our domestic trade—education. Education of manufacturers and producers in the potentialities of the market which is at their very door, in their own country; in the needs of buyers in other parts of it; in merchandising methods and appeal adapted to the requirements of buyers in other provinces, and in all those matters which enter into the development of new markets. Education of buyers to use "Made in Canada" goods as substitutes for foreign made ones, often bought because they did not know

that it was possible to buy a Canadian-made equivalent. It is the old story of export over again, but it is closer home and urgently required because it affects 90% of the country's trade and 100% of her industrial enterprises.

IN SHORT, what is needed is a Home Trade Commissioners Service to conduct a campaign of Education, Organized Assistance and "Sell All Over Canada" propaganda. This service would tie in with the present Commercial Intelligence Service and, in addition to helping to stimulate domestic trade, it could help arouse and educate producers to the opportunities of export trade; it would also serve as a useful source of information for Trade Commissioners abroad and would thus make them more useful and their work much more efficient. This service, which might aptly be called the Internal Trade Service, would perform two functions: first, and most important, stimulation of domestic trade; second, and closely allied to the first, stimulation of foreign trade.

If it is worth while to spend approximately \$650,000 a year for the benefit of 2,000 firms which are interested in export, surely it is worth while spending something in equivalent educational work for the benefit of the 20,000 and more which are engaged in domestic trade and which are doing 90% of the work of keeping the wheels of trade turning.

An Internal Trade Service could be a mighty and potent factor in the revival of real trade, in overcoming the inertia which holds back our country's wheel of trade, in overcoming apathy, inertia and prejudices which act as a brake on progress by combatting them with education which has always been the force which has led men forward to happier, fuller and better ordered lives and social orders.

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F. GRENVILLE ROLPH, Director of Rolph-Cork-Sone Limited and of Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, who has joined the Board of Directors of the Confederation Life Association.

Concerning Insurance

Motor Insurance Loss Costs

As Shown by the Combined Experience of All Companies in Ontario During a Four-Year Period

BY GEORGE GILBERT

INSURANCE companies transacting automobile insurance in the Province of Ontario are required by law to file their loss cost experience with the Canadian Underwriters Association for compilation, the association in this respect acting as the statistical agency of the Ontario Insurance Department. The information is required to be compiled under three heads: (1) Experience of tariff companies; (2) Experience of non-tariff companies; (3) Experience of all companies.

In the recently issued annual report of the Ontario Superintendent of Insurance, covering the business of 1934, are to be found some interesting tables showing the combined loss-cost experience in Ontario of the tariff and non-tariff companies on various classes of automobile coverage. No tables are included showing the experience of tariff and non-tariff companies separately, though such information would undoubtedly add to the interest in such statistics on the part of the insurance buying public.

One of the tables gives the loss-cost experience on Public Liability coverage for all Ontario territories combined on private passenger cars including fleets for the complete policy years 1931, 1932, 1933, and the incomplete policy year 1934, developed as of June 30, 1935. The experience is furnished on: (a) passenger hazard only; (b) excluding passenger hazard; (c) all public liability claims.

On passenger hazard only, the experience shows that the total number of cars exposed during the period was 637,119; the earned premiums, \$354,544; indicated incurred losses, \$1,719,297; the number of claims, 3,396; indicated pure premium, \$2,691; claim frequency, 5 per cent.; indicated average claim, \$504; indicated loss ratio, 48.3 per cent.

EXCLUDING passenger claims, the number of cars exposed was 655,271; the earned premiums, \$3,576,882; the indicated incurred losses, \$1,828,205; number of claims, 12,092; indicated pure premium, \$737; claim frequency, 1.8 per cent.; indicated average claim, \$299; indicated loss ratio, 58 per cent.

Including all public liability claims, the number of cars exposed was 655,271; the earned premiums, \$8,731,436; the indicated incurred losses, \$6,539,202; number of claims, 15,488; the indicated pure premium, \$938; claim frequency, 2.36 per cent.; indicated average claim \$422; indicated loss ratio, 74.89 per cent.

It should be noted that "number of cars exposed" refers to the total of the cars insured for 12 months in each of the policy years dealt with, and that "indicated pure premium" means the average loss cost of cars insured for a period of 12 months, with the 1934 experience reduced to an earned basis.

With regard to all public liability claims, the indicated loss ratio for each of the four policy years dealt with was as follows: 1931, 68.37 per cent.; 1932, 74.32 per cent.; 1933, 80.61 per cent.; 1934, 77.24 per cent. It is evident that the furnishing of public liability coverage was not a profitable part of the automobile insurance business in Ontario for the majority of the companies during this period, though it is expected that the 1935 change in the law, eliminating liability of motorists for injuries to gratuitous passengers, will result in an improvement in this respect.

WITH regard to property damage liability cover on private passenger cars, including fleets, the tables show that the total number of cars exposed during the four policy years was 962,244; the earned premiums, \$5,588,929; indicated incurred losses, \$2,443,612; number of claims, 71,204; indicated pure premium, \$349; claim frequency, 10.9 per cent.; indicated average claim, \$294; indicated loss ratio, 44 per cent. For each of the four policy years the indicated loss ratio was: 1931, 41 per cent.; 1932, 36 per cent.; 1933, 48 per cent.; 1934, 56 per cent. The trend of the loss ratio thus appears to be definitely upward.

Owing to the limited volume of experience, the results shown with respect to collision coverage are not regarded as reliable. During

the four-year period the total number of private passenger cars (including fleets) exposed to collision work, all coverages combined, was 98,577; the total earned premiums were \$2,637,480; the indicated incurred losses, \$1,106,754; number of claims, 9,684; indicated pure premium, \$112; claim frequency, 9.8 per cent.; indicated average claim, \$114; indicated loss ratio, 42 per cent. The loss ratio for each of the four years was: 1931, 42 per cent.; 1932, 33 per cent.; 1933, 41 per cent.; 1934, 53 per cent. The number of cars exposed to risk increased from 21,271 in 1933 to 27,979 in 1934, showing that more collision business was written in the latter year as a result, no doubt, of the reduction in premium rates which went into effect.

AS regards fire damage coverage, the total number of private passenger cars, including fleets, exposed to risk during the four-year period was 634,970; the earned premiums were \$2,734,034; the indicated incurred losses, \$889,944; the number of claims, 10,663; the indicated pure premium, \$128; claim frequency, 1.7 per cent.; indicated average claim, \$76; indicated loss ratio, 30 per cent. The loss ratio shows a decline from 37 per cent. in 1931 to 27 per cent. in 1934, while the average loss cost declined from \$1.77 in 1931 to \$1.28 in 1934. There is no doubt that this is one of the profitable lines of automobile insurance.

Another remunerative line is theft coverage. During the four-year period the total number of private passenger cars, including fleets, exposed to risk was 556,011; the total earned premiums were \$1,733,048; the indicated incurred losses, \$519,464; the number of claims, 22,319; indicated pure premium, \$92; claim frequency, 4 per cent.; indicated average claim, \$23; indicated loss ratio, 29 per cent. The loss ratio for each of the four years was: 1931, 25 per cent.; 1932, 25 per cent.; 1933, 33 per cent.; 1934, 39 per cent.

While the rates charged for automobile insurance by tariff and non-tariff companies in Ontario must be filed with the Provincial Superintendent of Insurance, they are not subject to his approval as to their reasonableness or otherwise. However, as the companies must file their loss cost experience regularly for compilation, the Government authorities are thus put in possession of the necessary information to judge fairly whether the public is being overcharged or not for its automobile insurance protection. Ontario alone, as pointed out by Superintendent Hartley D. McNaughton, of all the Provinces of Canada and States of the United States, has complete loss-cost experience data for the automobile insurance business transacted in the Province since January 1, 1927, by all insurers, stock and mutual, tariff and non-tariff, on the approved policy year plan.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:—You are to be commended for your recent issue regarding the Ontario Home Fire Insurance Company's deposit of \$150,000.

Is this deposit to cover reinsurance premiums or does it apply to payment of losses also?

S. B. W. Buchanan, B.C.

This deposit with the Government at Ottawa is held for the protection of the Canadian policyholders of the company exclusively. It is held as security for the payment of all valid claims against the company in Canada, and cannot be released while any such claims remain unpaid. In the event of the company getting into financial difficulties, it may be used to reimburse the Canadian business in another company licensed in Canada.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:—

I have a policy for \$5,000 with the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, whole life, with annual dividends, total and permanent disability provision.

On the back of the policy is detailed the total and permanent disability provision, and under the heading of "Provision" it reads as follows:

"This disability provision is granted in consideration of the payment of an extra premium of nineteen (19) dollars which extra premium is included in the premium stated on the first page of the policy. (The premium in all is \$152.50.) The premium payable after the provision for those benefits shall have terminated shall be the premium stated on the face of



C. C. FERGUSON, A.I.A., F.A.S., General Manager, The Great-West Life Assurance Company, which last year increased its business in force, including annuities, to \$570,742,224, increased its assets to \$143,595,806, and increased its surplus, including contingency reserve and capital, to \$66,852,525. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1935 totalled \$16,195,082, while the new business issued, including annuities, amounted to \$50,667,747.

the policy, less the amount of such extra premium."

For the past two years I have been receiving an annual dividend of \$26.99 but this year when I received my notice I found that it had been reduced to \$18.35. I took the matter of the reduction up with the branch here and quote from a reply received from the branch secretary:

"Our current dividend scale provides that policyholders shall receive dividends of the same amount as last year, except that certain classes of policies, which include those issued with the income disability clause and policies predominantly of an investment character, shall receive a reduced dividend."

"The decision with respect to policies issued with the income disability clause has been taken in view of the continued unfavorable experience with this type of benefit, an experience which we share with other companies. The income disability clause was adopted by the companies in a desire to improve their service to the public. Unfortunately, the experience has been unsatisfactory and after successive increases in disability rates leading companies have been prompted to eliminate the income feature altogether from the disability provisions included in new policies."

"Policyholders now carrying the income benefit clause will continue to receive the valuable protection which this clause affords and our management believes such policyholders will readily agree that the company's surplus earnings should be distributed to the various groups of policyholders in proportion to the surplus available for distribution. Even considering the reduced dividend the cost of the disability protection is low."

My contention is that the extra premium of \$19.65 that I pay for the disability provision is a separate contract from the ordinary part of the policy, and not subject to the surplus earned by the company to be distributed as dividends to policyholders. This disability was offered to me by the company's agent and not asked for by me, and if the company find that this provision is causing a loss to them it should be borne by the policyholders at large and we should share like and lose in any dividends available for distribution. In other words, it is a contract entered into between me and the company which has to be carried out until it expires at the age of sixty.

If I were totally disabled and were drawing a monthly income from the policy, perhaps I would look at the matter in a different light, but so far I am paying the extra premium for protection only.

I would appreciate it if you would give me the benefit of your views in this respect. I understand that other leading companies make no deductions of this nature on the same type of policy.

D. R. G., Ottawa, Ont.

A number of companies follow a double dividend plan under which policies containing the old disability provisions, which have proved highly unprofitable from an underwriting standpoint, are allotted smaller dividends than similar policies without such provisions.

Though the effect of such a reduction is to increase the cost of the disability coverage to that extent, the value of the protection in most cases is well worth the extra cost, and the value increases each year until the age limit is reached. No such coverage is now obtainable at anything like the old rate, and those who have policies with the old disability clause are well-advised to maintain them in force.

Under participating policies it would appear equitable on general principles that each class of policyholder should pay for the benefits its policies provide and not profit at the expense of another class. But whether these general principles should apply to the extent of making a distinction in the dividends paid on two policies exactly alike, except that one contains disability benefits issued in consideration of a stated extra premium, may be open to question.

It should be noted that the argu-

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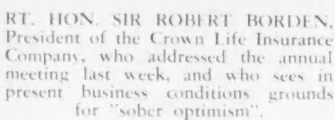
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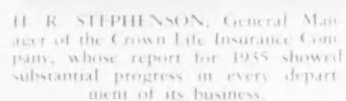
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Mr. F. Gordon Osler, President, and Mr. John A. Rowland, K.C., First Vice-President
and Joint General Manager, Address Shareholders

Values of Logarithms of Nations

Mr. John A. Rowland, K.C.

While there is a considerable disagreement among our political and economic physicians in the remedial measures that have been suggested, there is a considerable agreement among them in their apparent inability to understand and their tendency and willingness to misrepresent the part which our financial institutions play in our country's financial life. We cannot better employ a few moments to-day than in an attempt to describe to you what we are, what we are attempting to do, our relations to the Canadian public, and our aims, as they are discussed, and our prospects for the future as I see them. As you are aware, the Canada Permanent has been in business for slightly more than eighty years. There have been four different years in the history of this country, and in that history this organization has played its part. That part has been to enable the farmer to acquire and own his land, the hotel-keeper to erect his hotel, the merchant to purchase and own his home. We believe that nothing conduces more to the stability of a country than that the ordinary citizen should have a direct personal interest in its welfare. That public has contributed more to the stability which Canada displayed during the difficult year through which we have just passed than the strength of our financial institutions. It is the public interest which the vast majority of our citizens have in the country itself.

The Corporation has under administration approximately \$70,000,000. Contrary to the impression which some people seem to have, this money does not belong to the General Managers, neither does it belong to the Directors, \$7,000,000 of it

represented by the paid-up capital stock of the Corporation, and \$5,000,000 by the Corporation. Further, the balance at the credit of Profit and Loss account: \$11,350,000 Sterling Debenture Stock and Sterling Debentures, \$28,300,000 by Currency Debentures, and a little more than \$16,500,000 by Savings Deposits. With 2,250 Shareholders, an average holding of 25 shares, 25,570 Depositors with an average credit balance of \$703.00, 5,230 Sterling Debenture Holders with an average holding of \$1,360.00, and 18,862 Currency Debenture Holders with an average holding of \$1,485.00, we would be able to contribute to the funds which it is our duty to administer. These funds are as far as is possible, invested. Approximately \$12,000,000 is represented by Cash and liquid securities.

At this point it may not be out of place to make a special reference to the situation in the West. The result of the high grain prices has been a bitter disappointment, the more so as it followed a series of difficult years. Nevertheless the position of the Western farmer to-day, and his outlook, is a far more optimistic one than it was a year ago. The succession of dry years has evidently been broken, while the growth during the early part of the summer of 1935 has shown that the conditions in the West, the sections which suffered most from drought the productive energy of the soil has not been impaired. In large areas where there was nothing but wheat, except in the spring of 1935 wheat, oats, barley, clover, corn, and an abundance of feed for man and beast. It has been said that the laws of nature function everywhere except in the West. Experience seems to show that there is a sort of regularity in the recurrence of the lean and fat periods in our Western Provinces, and that there is a sound basis for the production of commodities on the part of the Western farmer that his difficult years are behind him and better times are directly ahead. That a matter of this kind modeled on the recuperative power of the West are great and that two or three years of normal production with average prices will enable them to overcome and overcome the difficulties which have accumulated against them. In this connection I take the liberty of quoting to you from the *Radio Speech of the Honourable J. G. Gardiner, Minister of the Provincial Treasurer of Saskatchewan*, now Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, delivered in the Saskatchewan Legislature just a year ago:

"Our possibilities are well illustrated in the figures given at the beginning of my speech. In three years with good prices, Saskatchewan farmers produced \$1,180,000,000 worth of wheat. In three years with poor prices, the worst in our history, the same Saskatchewan farmers produced \$450,000,000 worth of wheat. If we have no wealth, The most pessimistic man in Saskatchewan or outside it, would not say that we owe \$800,000,000. Some put it as low as \$400,000,000. Other men put it as high as \$1,000,000,000. So far as I know, has estimated the amount owed in the province as high as \$800,000,000."

There seems to be a misunderstanding on the part of some of our borrowers of what it is that governs the mortgage interest rate, and this misunderstanding is responsible for a great deal of the public money that has contributed hitherto. We have to borrow in order to lend, and we have to borrow for a term in order to lend for a term. A very large proportion of our mortgages are debenture money. The rate of interest that we put on this mortgage is fixed at the time the debenture is issued and continues until the debenture matures. The term of the debenture is normally from three to five years and we are now, and will be, paying the rate of 5 1/2 per cent on the debentures which are

"How small of all the ills that men endure,
The part that Kings and laws can make or cure."

I have no faith, and the majority of our people have little faith, in a rigid, written constitution for a young and growing country in a changing world, but we do ask to be delivered as far as possible from government interference in our lives and to turn ourselves out. The object of the British North America Act is perfectly clear, and it has accomplished its purpose to a remarkable degree. It has extended and maintained a political and economic unity extending from Halifax to the Pacific Coast, and no one can deny that a great deal of our progress has been due to many of our Government activities, whatever may be their legal status, have been inconsistent with the spirit of the Act. It will be difficult to say what can be done so that much cannot be done to afford relief to the taxpayer and to business generally under the Act as it now stands without impairing in the least the essential Dominion of the Provincial rights.

While we appreciate the difficulties of the governments in the matter of revenue, I venture to suggest an amendment to the law regarding income tax. It is, I think, rather unfortunate that the Dominion Act does not allow as an exemption the

[illegible]

It has become a habit, and I confess a pleasure, to announce to you a very distinct improvement in the business of our Trust Company. Notwithstanding an increase in our cost of operation by the separation to a greater extent than heretofore of our Headquarters administration from the business operations, net profit substantially the same as that of a year ago. After payment of our annual dividend of \$60,000 and transferring to a special reserve \$20,000, we have added to our Profit and Loss Account approximately \$1,000,000. Our assets, therefore, under Administration have increased by slightly more than \$6,000,000, giving us total assets on December 31st of \$14,273,334.

BRITAIN'S TRADE IMPROVES

Credit Balance For 1935 Estimated at £44,000,000—
This Year Expected to Show Further Progress

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

THE 1935 overseas trade figures rounded off a year which had seen the further progress of economic recovery in Great Britain throughout practically all branches of industry. Retail trade, industrial production and employment all showed a considerable improvement over 1934, and the overseas trade figures gave welcome and irrefragable proof that recovery was not confined to the domestic position. The Board of Trade returns show that exports last year were up by £29,936,000, imports by £25,522,000 and re-exports by £4,022,000. The adverse balance of trade has thus been reduced by £8,435,000 and now stands at £275,749,456.

As distinct from 1934, when the main feature was the expansion in the imports of raw materials for

industry's restocking, the chief aspect of the returns for last year is the revival in exports. Furthermore, these have been established on a broader base, for whereas in 1934 £15,200,000 of the £23,144,000 increase in exports of manufactured goods was attributable to iron and steel, cutlery, electrical apparatus and vehicles, only £14,000,000 out of last year's increase of £24,100,000 is accounted for by this "ferrous metal" group. In this respect, external recovery bears a close resemblance to internal recovery, which began in the constructional industries and later spread to other parts of the economic system.

TWO aspects of the export returns are unsatisfactory, however. They are, first, the decrease

in coal exports both in volume and value and second, the only slight improvement in exports of cotton piece goods—though cotton yarn exports are not far short of the 1929 level. It would appear that in the matter of coal, exports have been adversely affected by the imposition of sanctions against Italy; whereas in December, 1935, coal exports to Italy amounted to only 19,098 tons, valued at £14,001, they totalled 420,373 tons with a money value of £349,073 in the corresponding period of 1934. But sanctions were not the principal reason for the decline—their effect was only felt towards the end of the year.

The decrease is chiefly attributable to the smaller amounts purchased by countries composing the gold bloc. And, indeed, were it not for the coal-cattle agreement with

THROUGH TIDAL CURRENT AND RIVER BED

CONSTRUCTION of the central substructure piers of the Island of Orleans Bridge—where swift running tides range more than 20 feet—where the deepest pier extended 71 feet from high water to rock—entailed such difficulties that it required an unusual degree of efficiency, both in men and equipment. The successful completion of this contract, awarded to The Foundation Company by the Quebec government, is one in which this company takes justifiable pride.



THE FOUNDATION COMPANY

OF CANADA
LIMITED

HALIFAX

MONTREAL

TORONTO

THE T. EATON REALTY CO. LIMITED

5% Sinking Fund
Twenty-Year Bonds

were
CALLED FOR REDEMPTION
on
FEBRUARY 1st, 1936

Interest ceased on that date

Therefore, to avoid loss of interest, anyone still holding any of the Bonds should turn them in without delay at any one of the places of payment, namely, any branch in Canada (Yukon Territory excepted) of The Dominion Bank, Bank of Montreal and The Royal Bank of Canada.

THE T. EATON REALTY CO. LIMITED

February 7, 1936.



F. G. OSLER, President of Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, who reviewed business conditions throughout Canada in his speech at the annual meeting of shareholders of that company. Mr. Osler said that the moratorium and debt adjustment legislation, which had placed a serious restriction on loaning activities in the last few years, had outlived its usefulness and might well be repealed. Mr. Osler also dealt with the cost of government and the unnecessary duplication of government services.

the Irish Free State, exports of coal would have been appreciably lower than they were. At around the 39,000,000-ton mark, they were about 35% below the 1929 level, which was then regarded as unsatisfactory. For a revival in her coal export trade, Great Britain must pin her hopes to an acceleration of recovery in the gold bloc countries, and particularly in France. This, however, cannot occur, so long as the franc is maintained at its present parity. Even so, judging from her experience with Belgium, it would seem that Great Britain can only derive limited benefit from the devaluation of the franc. The restriction of Japanese cotton exports in India and in the Colonial markets had the desired effect of increasing British exports to these markets but the increase in Japanese exports to the neutral markets counterbalanced the gain.

ON THE import side, the increase is again largely due to the expansion in foodstuffs and raw materials, though recognition must be made of the rise in food prices. In fact, of the stable foods, only meat, tea and coffee showed price reductions on the year. Food as a whole (which accounts for nearly half of the total imports) jumped by almost 3 per

Corporation Bonds

Our booklet "Corporation Bonds for Investment" — briefly describing a number of sound Canadian Corporation Bonds — is designed to assist investors in the purchase of securities which combine safety with attractive income return.

We shall be pleased to mail you a copy upon request.

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WEEKLY MARKET DIGEST

A resume of important news on Industrial and Mining Stocks, will be sent on request.

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(Toronto Stock Exchange
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LEIGH M. MCCARTHY H. G. DAVIDSON JOHN A. MARA
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320 Bay Street, Toronto

The Ontario Equitable Reports Excellent Year

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1935

ASSETS	
Real Estate:	
Office Premises	\$107,500.00
Other (Held for Sale)	284,347.29
	\$ 391,847.29
Mortgages on Real Estate	3,805,025.28
Agreements for Sale	36,912.47
Loans on Collateral	16,769.69
Loans on Policies	1,745,621.29
Bonds and Debentures	3,086,525.00
Stocks at Market Value	45,178.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks	39,126.22
Outstanding Premiums Due and Deferred (Net)	241,640.79
Interest Due and Accrued	317,939.99
All Other Assets	155.00
TOTAL ASSETS	\$9,726,741.02
LIABILITIES	
Policy Reserves According to Statutory Requirements	\$8,598,140.00
Provision for Unpaid and Unreported Claims	41,500.00
Policy Proceeds Left with the Company	89,605.00
Premiums Paid in Advance	33,047.37
Agents' Credit Balances	21,839.37
Taxes and Expenses Due and Accrued	25,000.00
Investment Reserve	180,000.00
Other Liabilities	4,452.94
Capital Paid In	655,586.25
Surplus	77,520.09
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$9,726,741.02

M. J. SMITH, General Manager

J. L. RALSTON, President

Assets increased by \$598,874 . . . Income increased to \$1,708,136 . . . Policy Reserves increased by \$526,145 . . . Insurance in Force gained to \$40,965,744 . . . Payments made to Policyholders and Beneficiaries \$622,942 . . . The Company enjoyed an excellent year and strengthened its Assets and position at every point.

THE ONTARIO EQUITABLE
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE - WATERLOO, ONTARIO



GEORGE A. RUSSELL, who has been appointed Comptroller of the Canada Cement Company, Limited. Mr. Russell has been with Canada Cement since 1909 and has spent almost his entire business life in the cement industry.

cent., that is £9,400,000. The net position is that the visible trade balance has improved sharply, the adverse trade balance having been reduced by £8,435,000.

What showing the final balance will make must necessarily be a matter of conjecture, for the balance of payments account will not appear for some weeks. There is no doubt, however, that Great Britain will be left with a substantial credit balance, for it is known that the value of invisible items has increased considerably. These items include investment income, shipping services and tourist traffic, which must have been substantially enhanced by the King's Jubilee. Certain tentative estimates have been made and one calculation puts the final balance, very approximately, at £14,000,000.

Thus Great Britain is gradually reasserting herself as an important creditor nation, though there is no indication that her foreign investments will soon return to their pre-depression dimensions. For before international investments can again reach high levels some form of an international monetary system is necessary and no anticipation which has its basis in the stabilization of the exchanges can look to the near future.

Meantime, the outlook for British trade, domestic as well as foreign, is promising, and this year should show further progress in both spheres.

NEW BOOKS

(Continued from Page 26)

agement of which a large number of nations co-operate. It is the business of a single nation, which must be a physically powerful one with a stable government, must be ready to buy and sell gold with complete freedom, and more important still, must be ready to buy and sell goods with equal freedom. The internal monetary unit must always be exchangeable for a fixed amount of gold, in either direction, but in a country with a free flow of foreign trade a very small gold holding is all that is necessary in order to maintain this condition. Such a country can always borrow gold when it requires to do so, by merely offering a more attractive interest rate; the British for generations carried on an international money market with a supply of gold smaller than that found necessary by several other nations for their purely domestic purposes.



ROY L. WARREN, senior partner of A. E. Ames & Co., Ltd., who has joined the Board of Directors of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation.

—Photo by International Press, Ltd.

The depression which began in 1929 would, Mr. Jerome thinks, have been a mild affair if President Hoover had taken the advice of the petition of several thousand American economists, and vetoed the tariff measure of 1930. The pessimistic reader may perhaps doubt whether this would have been enough to start a reflow of gold back from the United States into countries where it was capable of doing some good; the American tariff was already high enough to prevent any such free exchange of goods for gold and gold for goods as is necessary for the maintenance of an international money market. But to his general criticism of the Hoover policy no exception can be taken.

Mr. Jerome is almost equally critical of many of the monetary policies of the Roosevelt regime. The seizure of gold he approves of, but having seized it the government should have made provision for parting with it on the freest possible terms to any person prepared to pay American money for it and desiring it for the purpose of sending it abroad. This in itself he holds would in time have restored the price level. "The plight of the farmers was largely attributable to the fact that they were denied freedom of contract in exchanging their products in the markets of the world for the goods which they needed. The law of the land was in effect that they could not sell abroad unless they brought back gold. All the gold had been drained out of the markets in which the farmers had previously

been accustomed to sell." There is more wisdom in those three sentences than in all Secretary Henry Wallace's writings. "Raising the price of gold and draining it from weaker nations, when they needed it and could use it, and we neither needed it or could use it," was a crime against the moral law of nations, and paved the way for an exceedingly dangerous inflation in future.

Space does not permit discussion of one feature of Mr. Jerome's theory, namely that there is a relation between the amount of domestic money which the state should authorize or create, and the amount which it annually collects in taxes. The idea is interesting, and appears to come from Alexander Hamilton, but as to the exact nature of the relationship Mr. Jerome is vague and indefinite.

HEALTHY GROWTH

AT THE annual meeting of shareholders at Waterloo on February 3rd, Hon. J. L. Ralston, K.C., President of the Ontario Equitable Life, reported that the company's growth during 1935 had been the best in its history. Income increased by \$102,033 to \$1,708,136, and disbursements decreased by \$63,972 to \$964,274, leaving an excess of income over disbursements of \$743,862. Surplus values paid were less for the year by \$96,190 and death claims decreased by \$106,824.



F. L. B. PENNEFATHER, General Manager of the Capital Trust Corporation, which has just presented its 1935 annual report showing increases in all departments of the company's business and a continuance of the sound progress of 1934. Advances were noted in net profits, in quick liquid assets and in the amount of new bond issues handled.

—Photo by International Press, Ltd.

